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Ye can Conquer if Ye Will.

Rugged toiler—son of labor—
Stoutly battling every day
For existence—O, my brother,
Thou shalt triumph in the fray.
On life's changeful scene of action,
Though defeat may oft appear,
Thou shalt win the victor's laurels,
If thou wilt but persevere.

Though thou art obscure and lowly,
Ye may reach the wished for goal,
Grasp the prizes, wealth and station,
If thou hast a dauntless soul;
If thou has a resolution
That misfortune cannot shake;
One on which the angry surges
An impression fail to make.

Art thou sneered at and derided
By the self-styled lofty born?
Heed you not the fool's contumely,
Or the weak mind's harmless scorn.
Art thou friendless—friends will gather,
As do couriers, king around,
When thou hast achieved distinction,
When thou hast position found.

Strong in faith, let naught repel thee,
Thou shalt in the end prevail;
In life's trials, and its battles,
None but dastard cowards fail.
Noble natures prove ascendant,
In earth's mighty contest rang,
To renown, from dark oblivion,
Robed in glory up they sprang.

What if years of fierce endeavor
Have been spent by thee in vain?
What if thou hast met with disaster?
Up and take the field again.
Wreck and ruins all about thee,
"Give not up, but struggle still;
Stubborn courage is resistless,
Ye can conquer in ye will.

Finding a Relic.

A relic strange from my bachelor hoards
You show me with crimsoning face;
A little thimble of silver fine—
Art thou not wondering, bride of mine,
Whose finger it used to grace?

Hath it a history? Yes, ah! yes,
For she who that relic wore,
Every pulse of my soul could stir
With a look or a touch, while I to her
Was a cousin—a boy—no more.

She wedded. And I, a frequent guest,
Flung on a couch with my books—
With jealous pangs I could scarcely hide,
Have watched his gestures of love and pride,
And the answering joy in her looks.

And better I liked to see her sit
Alone in her easy chair,
Her mien more pensive, her cheek more pale,
Busied with work, that was telling a tale
Of a new-known pleasure and care.

Or work forgotten—her dark eyes closed—
Her fancy with sweet dreams rife,
Of a tiny form by her arm caressed
A baby face to her bosom pressed—
The mother as well as the wife.

'Twas thus I saw them—mother and babe—
But shrouded with flowerets fair;
Unconscious both as they calmly slept,
Of the bitter tears that he and I wept—
Of the long, long vigils we sadly kept—
Kept in our love and despair!

From the work her fingers would touch no more
I took that relic alone;
But your cheek is wet, and your lip is pale,
I should not have told this sorrowful tale—
Go, hide the relic, my own.
—*London Society.*

Appointment of a City Engineer.

Amongst all the work to be done by the City Council, there is none of more pressing importance than the appointment of a proper person to lay down and regulate the various land-marks required within the city. Ever since the beginning of Victoria we have heard, day after day, complaints from all parties as to the wretched state of things prevailing with regard to the boundaries of property within the town limits. People talk about the glorious uncertainty of law; but law is like a proposition of geometry when compared with the lines by which property is supposed to be defined in this place. Any man who owns land in town will be able to tell you the number of his lot, the quantity it ought to contain, and the street on which it is said to be, but we question very much if he can go much further—if he is able to tell the precise spot he can call himself owner of. We have heard of some lots, upon being surveyed, having as many as ten feet more than they called for by the official map; while others again were shrunk up into something like as many feet less than the owners supposed themselves to be entitled to. Some have even gone so far as unwittingly to make extensive and permanent improvements on their neighbor's property. And yet this condition of affairs has been suffered to go on year after year, and day after day, without the ruling powers having made the slightest effort to remedy the matter. Having given them a paper map for their charter, they seem to have supposed that the inhabitants of this place might be satisfied to imagine they had a town without desiring anything more than their neighbors in the rancheria. And what are the consequences of the absence, up to the date of the city incorporation, of proper action on the part of the Government with regard to the regulation of surveys? They are simply these. The growth of the city has been retarded, upon the closest calculation, for at least one year. How many brick or stone buildings can we boast of in proportion to the wealth and importance of the place? In what a condition have not our streets and our sidewalks been suffered to remain? Can we expect that men are going to take the risks consequent upon extensive improvements, when they are liable at any moment to be charged as trespassers either upon the streets or upon their neighbor's property? And yet the absence of any certainty as to the true boundaries of the streets of the city renders it absolutely impossible for any man to know what to do with respect to finding the limits of his lot. It will be said, have the lot surveyed; surely there are men in town capable of that. That is all very easy to talk about, but who does not know how the surveys made in town have resulted? Just as many different surveys as you have made, just so many different lines will you have laid down. There is scarcely a case in which one will get two surveyors to agree as things now stand; and we cannot blame the surveyors. They, we suppose, do the best they are able to do under the circumstances.

It is quite evident, therefore, that if we would have our city put in any sort of order—if we would afford people who are desirous of effecting permanent improvement of their property by the erection of substantial buildings, an opportunity to do so by letting them know where they may build without fear of outstepping the limits of their own lots, we must have a City Engineer appointed without delay, with full power to put matters on a better footing by laying out permanent lines and boundaries for every one to go by. We may then, and not till then, expect to assume the form and proportions which our position as a great commercial entrepot entitles us to. Every men who has the interest of the city and colony at heart must naturally be desirous of rendering the place as attractive as possible to persons who visit our shore. Situated as we are so favorably for trade, with a fine climate, in the midst of the most beautiful scenery that the eye could wish for, nothing should be left undone to induce men of capital and means to make Victoria the home of themselves and their families. But it is not very likely that as long as wooden shanties and miry streets are the rule, we will be able to effect much in that way. It is scarcely necessary for us to allude to the fact that as long as the boundaries of lots are as unsettled as they remain at present, a continual source of litigation must exist. That it will be impossible for the City Council to take the first step in making any contracts for improving the condition of the streets of the city until they shall have been surveyed and their positions marked so as to be distinguished with certainty.

As to the power of the Council to appoint a Surveyor under the Act of Incorporation, we do not see the slightest word for doubt. It is expressly laid down that the Council shall have power to make By-laws "to establish and maintain land-marks in the City"—to establish a general grade—to regulate the maintenance, repair and construction of the highways, footpaths, etc.; and by the XX. section, that the Council may appoint such officers * * * as may be absolutely required for the conduct of corporate business. Of course, where any powers or duties are given to, or imposed upon the Corporation, the officers necessary to carry them out are impliedly required to be appointed. It would be absurd to say the City may do so and so if it were not permitted them to appoint the persons necessary to effect those objects. Upon the appointment of any officer by the Corporation, the Act requires that he shall give security for the due performance of the duties of his office. It strikes us as highly necessary that persons engaged in a work of such extreme importance as the City survey, should be required to take an oath or make a declaration that they will do justice between man and man in the work in hand. It is a matter of great concern to any owner of property in the City to leave any chance for unfairness or partiality on the part of individuals. The principal duties, and which must be attended to as soon as possible, will, of course, be to lay down permanent starting points, such as monument stones in the center of cross streets, or the bed rock when it exists on the surface, that the proper width and length of streets and blocks may be determined with certainty. The subdivision of the blocks into the proper sized lots then becomes a comparatively easy matter at any time hereafter.

We trust our City Fathers will lose no time in this all-important matter; any delay in passing the By-laws and Ordinances necessary for defining the duties and appointment of a proper officer to act as Surveyor, will only have the effect of throwing back a great amount of improvements in the City, which is only waiting the action of the Council to be commenced.

TROUT FACTORY IN CONNECTICUT.—Messrs Dunham, Kellogg & Ives, of Hartford, have a large factory in operation in Glastenbury, Ct., where trout are hatched by artificial means. The number now in the pond is between 40,000 and 50,000, and rapidly increasing. When the stock reaches the number of half a million, they estimate a yield of 50,000 pounds per annum. As they will bring in market from 25 to 50 cents per pound, this amount would afford a very pleasant net income. The fishes are fed regularly, and have a man in constant attendance. Their food consists of small fishes, and shad spawn, in season. Millions of suckers are raised to feed the hungry beauties of the pond.

Later from the Seat of War.

SANGUINARY BATTLES

Another Great Fight at Bull Run.

The Federals Claim the Victory.

THE REBELS NEAR WASHINGTON.

The steamer Eliza Anderson, with late and important news from the seat of war received overland, arrived at 6 o'clock this morning. Gen. McDowell was not shot by Sigel.

The Federal pickets at Manassas were driven in by the rebels on the 26th ult., and captured or killed. Cox's division of two regiments advanced to the support of the pickets and was out to pieces. The rebels captured seven trains laden with provisions, and destroyed much valuable stock.

The new Ironsides has reached Fortress Monroe.

Orders have been received at New York to forward recruits to Washington, whether equipped or not.

The rebels attempted to get between Pope and the fortifications of Washington, but failed.

On August 29th the rebels held Fairfax Court House. Gen. Pope is in command of the Federal army, under Halleck, and claims a brilliant victory on the 28th August.

The remainder of the news will be found in the dispatches which we give below, in full.

SACRAMENTO, via. YREKA, Aug. 31.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Dates from New Orleans to the 22d. The city continues healthy. Arms were found in all sorts of out-of-the-way places, without owners.

A large Union meeting was held on the evening of the 20th, Gen. Butler presiding.

The *Times* N. O. correspondent says that the Bayou Sara has been destroyed by our gunboats.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 59.—100 guerillas visited Hopefield, Ark., on the night of the 26th and litterally sacked the place.

The rebel Congress has declared Kansas to be in the Confederacy. Yancy introduced a bill legalizing the acts of the guerrillas and declaring if they are taken by the Federals and treated otherwise than as prisonere of war, Jef. Davis must retaliate on Federal prisoners.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Reliable advices through letter received here last, state affairs near Washington and Alexandria present a most favorable aspect. Burnside and Pope successfully cut their way through the rebel force at Manassas and formed a junction with McClellan's army this side of Centreville.

Several engagements with rebels by the divisions under Hooker, Sturgis and Scammon have occurred, in which the rebels were completely routed and driven from the vicinity of Manassas and Bull Run, through the passes of Bull Run mountains.

Chicago, Aug. 30—Washington, Aug. 30 The following was just received from head quarters:

Gravestown, near Gainsville, August 30——To Gen. Halleck:—We fought a terrible battle here yesterday with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continued firing from daylight until dark, by which time the enemy were driven from the field which we now occupy. Our troops are too much exhausted to pursue matters further. We shall do so in the morning as soon as Fitz John Porter crosses and comes up from Manassas. The enemy is still in front but badly used up.

We have lost not less than 8000 killed and wounded, and from appearance of the field, the enemy have lost at least two to our one. He stood strictly on the defensive. Every assault was made by ourselves; our troops behaved splendidly.

The battle was fought on the identical field of Bull Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our men. News by the post has reached us that the rebels are retreating towards the mountains. I go forward at once to see. We have made great conquests but are unable to form an idea of their extent. Signed, POPE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The rebel forces that suddenly appeared in the rear of Pope's army at Bristow and Manassas, Thursday night, were Jackson's division and Stewart's independent cavalry corps, about 35,000 strong. They marched from Waterloo, on the head waters of the Rappahannock, around White plains to Manasses, distance 40 miles, in two days, without tents, blankets, wagons, or even knapsacks, thus leaving their baggage of all descriptions to be transported with the other army corps of Lee, which followed behind. Hooker's engagement Thursday was with Ewell's division, and it was a gratifying success.

Gen. Pope, at 5½ o'clock Thursday morning had concentrated his very large army so as to interfere with the calculations on which the rebel generals must have ventured their bold and extraordinary movement. He had got McDowell's force, including Sigel's, between Jackson's rear and Longstreet's front, which had all the rest of the army within supporting distance.

Sigel and McDowell were harrassing Jackson in front, while Banks was in his rear. A larger army than all under McClellan disputed his march.

McClellan is now only a division general.

LATEST DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30. Information from private sources is received, that state Pope came up with and attacked the enemy again at 9 o'clock this morning. Fitz John Porter, probably arrived on the field by that time from Manassas, only seven miles distant.

Cannonading is distinctly heard in Washington; the news received from the army has occasioned the greatest excitement throughout the city.

Orders have been issued by the head of the different bureaus, calling on different employees to repair to the battle field for the purpose of attending the wounded.

Although the engagement with the enemy was of the most appalling and sanguinary character, yet such is the confidence of the Union men in the skill and strength of our army, and abiding faith in their ultimate success is everywhere discernable.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The city authorities received a dispatch to-day saying a hard battle had been fought to-day. That the loss is heavy, and requesting to have all the surgeons possible sent to Washington to-night, at Cumberland Gap.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—Col Garrard, bearer of dispatches from Gen. Morgan to Gen. Wright, arrived this evening, and states that Kirby Smith, at the head of 20,000 men has left the front of the Gap and was at London 60 miles from Lexington, Wednesday. They threatened to march for the Ohio river.

Fears are entertained that they may succeed, as the Federal troops are scattered.

Gen. Wallace, who is here, advises that fortifications be immediately thrown up around Cincinnati; he believes that Smith will reach the border.

Buell is reported at Chattanooga, his army threatens Bragg's rear who is fortifying.

TOWN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, Sept. 8, 1862.

The Council met at 15 minutes past 7 o'clock, p. m. Present His Worship the Mayor, and a full Board.

THE MINUTES.

The Minutes of last meeting were read, certain notices of motions ordered to be erased, and the minutes adopted.

PETITIONS—COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

Petition to remove a portion of the railing of the James' Bay bridge at the Sea-water Bath House, read.

Petition from John Butt, to be appointed Town Crier without any emolument, signed by a number of citizens, read.

Communication read from W. B. Smith denying that there is any nuisance arising from his cesspool, and complaining that his neighbors were to blame for the nuisance complained of.

Copy of a letter to the Colonial Secretary from the committee appointed to enquire of His Excellency the Governor what public lands it was the intention of the government to grant the city, was read.

Also, from Henry Waller withdrawing his application for the position of Town Clerk.

The above were severally laid on the table.

ORDINANCES.

The Ordinance Committee reported in substance as follows: No slaughter-house, tannery, or other offensive business will be allowed within the City limits; no riding or driving immoderately; no guns, pistols, fire-crackers, &c., to be set off; no rubbish, filth, ashes, &c.; no obstructions to highways or by-ways; pigs and goats found running at large to be impounded; the filling up of the harbor is interdicted; bodies of water not to be run through the streets; no privy, vault, &c., to be constructed so as to prove nuisances. The penalties for each infraction of the Ordinances range from £1 to £5 for each offence.

The Committee on foot-paths also reported.

Mr. Stronach's motion, calling for the appointment of a committee to ascertain where suitable rooms could be obtained for the Board, was seconded by Mr. Searby, and considered.

Mr. Copland declared his belief that the Police Court and every inch of public property within the corporation limits belonged to the town.

The Mayor thought that for the present the Council might remove to some other place, and test the question as to right afterwards.

Mr. Copland contended that the Council was in possession of the property, and ought to stay. [Applause.]

Mr. Hicks was of the same opinion, while Mr. Searby thought the Council should not claim the fact of possession as a right until the matter was satisfactorily settled in favor of the city.

Mr. Copland did not like the idea of being there on sufferance, but was willing to postpone action until the Board heard from the Governor in reply to the Committee's letter regarding public lands, &c.

Mr. Stronach said that his object in moving the resolution was to get more suitable rooms. The question of right he was not prepared to go into; it was one of accommodation that he aimed at. He had no objection to withdraw the motion for the present.

Mr. Reid did not consider that he was in the Police Court, but in the public street; he had as much right there as the Governor, and the Governor had as much right there as he had. In 1854 the site of the building was View street.

Mr. Stronach said that the question of proprietory right to the premises was in dispute, and until it was settled he considered that the Council had no more right there than any other person. He asked permission to withdraw the motion; it was granted.

Mr. Searby's motion to petition the Legislature to levy a tax of 5 8 of one per cent. on the real estate of the City was called up, but not being received, fell through.

Mr. Hicks, seconded by Mr. Lewis, moved that a committee be appointed to draft a bill to apply to the Legislative Council to surrender to the City that portion of revenue to be raised within the limits of the town from liquor, trade and other licenses. He considered that the city was fully entitled to such revenue.

Mr. Searby asked if the resolution included such sums as the Government may now have on hand.

Mr. Hicks replied, no; only the forthcoming revenue.

The motion was carried, and Councilmen Hicks, Copland and Reid appointed.

Mr. Hicks moved for the appointment of a committee to prepare a bill calling upon Government to establish and define the line for improvements on the water front of the city, and hand the same over to the control of the City Government on such conditions as similar grants have been made in other colonies.

Mr. Copland seconded and warmly supported the motion.

Mr. Reid came down very heavily upon persons guilty of filling up the harbor, shipowners, wharfmen, and others, and prophecied that before dredging had commenced what is now the harbor would be dry land, as everything went overboard. Government could see how to make seven town lots out of nine, but it could not see anything about the harbor. He moved that the harbor be included in Mr. Hicks' resolution, which was so amended, and carried.

Messrs. Hicks, Copland, and Reid, were appointed.

Mr. Reid moved that the design for a seal marked "A" on the list, be adopted. [This is understood to be the design submitted by Wright and Saunders.] Carried, and tenders for cutting the same ordered to be advertised for.

Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Hicks, moved that two councillors be appointed for each ward, who shall act as Fire Wardens, Street Inspectors, and as a Board of Health.

Some opposition was offered to the motion and it was withdrawn.

Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Hicks, moved for the appointment of a Committee on By-laws—Carried, and Messrs Lewis, Searby, and Copland appointed.

Mr. Copland, seconded by Mr. Hicks, moved that a Committee on Ways and Means be appointed—Carried, and Messrs. Hicks, Reid, and Copland appointed.

Mr. Copland gave notice of a motion relating to the sureties of Town Clerk.

The Council next considered the duties of Town Clerk. The sureties of that functionary were fixed at two with £500 each, and possessed of real estate of the value of £1000, and residents of the colony. His salary will be £300 per annum, paid quarterly; term of office one year, or at the pleasure of the Council; one month's notice and one month's pay being allowed if his services be dispensed with before the expiration of the year, and one month's notice required from the Clerk of his intention to vacate his position.

It was next proposed to consider the rules of order for the government of the town Council; but the Mayor stating that business called him to New Westminster on the steamer to leave to-night, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Stronach, seconded by Mr. Searby, moved that the Council proceed to the election of a Town Clerk, and that the voting take place by ballot.

Mr. Lewis, seconded by Mr. Reid, moved that the Council adjourn until Friday evening next.

The vote was a tie, and the Mayor, urging private business as an excuse, voted for the adjournment and the motion prevailed.

The Acclimatisation Society of Great Britain.

The anniversary dinner of this society took place at Willis's Rooms, London, on the 12th of July.

After the removal of the cloth the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were proposed and warmly responded to.

The noble Chairman in proposing "Prosperity to the Acclimatisation Society," said that the Society had not been set on foot as the hobby of a few individuals, but with the confident opinion that while its members were amusing themselves, they might bring about results which would be of general and public utility. They did not care one farthing about bringing to this country rare animals which could only be seen in menageries, or rare plants which could only be seen in hothouses, and they did not care for any vegetable or animals which could not be naturalized in this country, and could not be brought to contribute to beauty, utility, or enjoyment. They might, no doubt, make some failures, but the principles which he had stated were those which formed the basis of the operations of the society. The society had not been in existence for more than eighteen months, and he hoped they were too good naturalists to suppose that in that short time the society could have arrived at maturity, for rapid growth was always followed by rapid decay. The society now contained 157 members, and enjoyed an income of £500 a year. There was no society in London whose working expenses were so small, for it had not a single paid officer connected with it.

The receipts, after the deduction of the necessary expenses, went directly to the importation of plants and animals from foreign countries; but even this outlay was returned in great part to the society, as the plants and animals were sold, and not given, to the members. The society had already imported from the United States the prairie grouse, a new variety of Turkey from Honduras, the gillinott from Norway, the guan and curassow from other countries. Of fish they had introduced the Murray cod, said to be something between a pike and a perch, and better than either—(a laugh)—the Chinese sheep, which were very excellent eating and excellent breeders. The Marquis of Breadalbane had introduced the bison, and he had now a large herd of them and Lord Hill had been very successful with the eland. Of vegetables they had introduced the Chinese yam, which took so kindly to English earth that it was said to be exceedingly difficult to get the roots out of it, and that the operation was more like that of extracting teeth than drawing turnips. The Ilanthus, which was found to be excellent food for silkworms, had also been introduced, and had grown well in St. James' square, and thousands of silkworms were now growing upon the tree. (Cheers.) The society could, no doubt, do a great deal of good. The toast, coupled with the name of Mr. Grantley Berkeley, was heartily responded to, and was duly acknowledged by the latter gentleman, who, in return, gave 'The Acclimatisation Society of France,' associating with it the name of M. Cloquet, who briefly returned thanks. Capt. Dawson Damer next gave the 'Acclimatisation Society of Melbourne,' and with it the health of Mr. Edward Wilson. Some other toasts followed, and the company adjourned to test the merits of ayapana tea and Cassia Oil, entails coffee from Reunion.

☞ The Board of Aldermen at Boston have voted $200,000 for the construction of an iron-clad Monitor for the harbor.

☞ The bark True Briton, with spars from Barclay Sound, has arrived at Valparaiso.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 9, 1862.

Reform of the Law of Inheritance.

When one individual appoints another to be his agent for the purpose of executing some important business, or for the management of his affairs generally, what are the qualities which he would naturally require to be displayed by the person thus selected? Would they not be those which were most likely to conduce to the accomplishment of the purpose for which the appointment was made? Of course they would. No one with the slightest pretention to common sense would be foolish enough to confide any matters of moment to one in whose intelligence, skill, honesty and industry, he had not the most implicit confidence. Now every government is in fact—or at least ought to be—the agent or trustee for the management of those affairs of a people in which every individual among them is interested. We choose the members of our House of Assembly to manage our public affairs. Every man who puts himself forward as a candidate, soliciting the suffrage of the community to place him in that House, by that very act shows that he considers himself possessed of the qualities required of him and pledges himself to make use of them for the benefit of his constituents. We therefore have a right to call upon our representatives to redeem their pledges. We are justified in requiring them to ferret out and remedy every matter in anywise unsuited to the wants of their constituents. No man has a right to occupy so important a position or trust unless he fulfills all the duties incumbent on him to the very letter. Can any one say that those who are supposed to represent us have been those faithful stewards—those watchful guardians of public rights which they ought to be, while spring and summer have been consumed in doing work that ought to have been done in a month? Matters of pressing importance, affecting rights and property of every man, are allowed to pass without the slightest effort on the part of our legislators to examine whether or not they want correction. Not very long ago we adverted to the extremely unsatisfactory state in which the law regulating the inheritance of real property now stands. If our law makers want work—if they are disposed to fulfil their trust—they could not find an object more worthy of their attention. And it is a matter which brooks of no delay. Why should we perpetuate in this young colony a law which bestows all the real estate of a man dying intestate, upon the elder son, among, perhaps, a large and helpless family of children. Are the inhabitants of this Island desirous of building up an aristocracy? Do they wish the community to be divided into classes of rich and poor? Can it be possible that at this late day any man can be so blind as to advocate so barbarous a rule as the law of primogeniture? We cannot conceive that any father of a family amongst us is so utterly dead to all parental feeling, as to wish to have all his property in land go to one son to the exclusion of the rest of his children. But this may happen as the law at present stands, unless the father guard against such a contingency by disposing of his property by will. And every one knows how very often this precaution is neglected till it is too late. How evident then, is it not, that such a grievance should be remedied without delay?

The Wild Dog of India.

This animal is seldom taken alive, and is rarely seen by hunters, on account of its shy and nocturnal habits—for it hunts in packs on the Sybadree range, numbering from five to twenty-five in the pack. Between the wolf and jackal in size, it is yet distinct from both in shape and color, resembling rather a coarse rough coated dog. Its ears are long and erect, its limbs very massive, and its tail bushy, and tipped with black. It has a slouching gait, drawn lions, broad hairy feet, and a rusty red color. The coat is of mixed hair and wool—the first annulated, and the last a slaty red, which blends it into a general foxy *ensemble*. In the cold season the wool predominates over the hair. Besides these wild dogs, Dr. Hamilton mentions a "shin-nai," or red dog, in the southern Deccan, which "fastens itself by surprise on the tiger's neck and kills him."

The wild dog begins his prowl for food at sunset; in the daytime he hides very close. A sort of shrill bark keeps the pack close together, or calls up stragglers. Their prey is whatever they can surprise or overtake, great or small; and the natives constantly assert that they will chase and kill the tiger himself. M. Elliot affirms, of his own knowledge, that tigers leave a jungle which the wild dogs have entered. The nilghau, the sambur and the wild boar certainly fall to them. Bold as they are, noisy and gregarious, and perhaps a primeval stock of the most familiar quadruped, yet they avoid the face of man with the utmost care. They seek to attack all other animals, even in captivity; but the caged wild dog huddles into the remotest corner of his den upon the approach of his keeper. Mr. Hodgson kept some in confinement which were as wild and shy after ten months' feeding as at first. It would almost seem that they may have descended from some primal race of escaped domestic dogs, and retain the instinct of runaway slaves, acquired, perhaps, among masters coeval with Nimrod.

Curious stories are current about their method of hunting. Hyenas, jackals, hares, bears, and even porcupines and quails are captured, it is said, by them. The deer and antelope, and wild and tame buffaloes sometimes succumb, but are too fleet for the lobbing swing of the wild dog, if the quarry has but open ground and a fair start. The native account is that the dogs post themselves all about the animal they have discovered, so that some one or more meet him in whatever direction he seeks to run off. Encountered on all sides, he stands still or charges, while the dogs, closing in, shed water upon their bushy tails and whisk it into his lowered face. The application is acrid and blistering to a degree, and a drop in the eyes deprives the prey, for a time, of its sight; and while it staggers, or runs helplessly about, the wild dog fastens upon the neck and flank and withers, tearing the yet alive and struggling creature into bleeding mouthfuls. The narration seems apocryphal, and no positive observations confirm it; but the practice of the skunk and all the *Viverræ* seems somewhat analogous. In "Reineke Fuchs," too, there is very same method described as the only one by which Reynard overcomes the wolf in single combat.

TOWN COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, 1862.

The Council met at 7 o'clock. Present—His Worship the Mayor and a full board.

The minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Colonial Secretary's office, fixing the 3d inst. for the reception of an address from the Council.

From officers of the Fire Department asking that an appropriation be made to procure the two fire companies suitable houses for their apparatus.

From a number of the water carriers, setting forth that the road to the springs is in a bad state, and pledging themselves to contribute $200 towards improving the road thereto, if the council will reimburse them at some future time.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Searby moved that the communication from the Fire Department officers be laid on the table until funds were procured.

His Worship believed that the object of the communication was a good one but that it was premature.

Mr. Hicks thought that the Firemen's Protection Act should be repealed before this Board took any action on the communication.

Mr. Copland was sure that the Council would assist those gallant gentlemen (the firemen) by every means in their power. He believed that the Town Council had full power in the matter.

His Worship thought that full powers were not vested in the Council.

Mr. Copland said that the Government would no doubt hand over the Fire Department property if applied to.

The communication was laid on the table.

THE ROAD TO THE SPRINGS.

Mr. Copland alluded to the condition of this road and said that it was almost impossible to bring water to the town. A plank-way eight feet wide and 850 feet long would answer to repair the road so as to make it passable. The watermen asked no money now, only a guarantee that any sum which they might expend would be repaid them at some future time. He moved that the motion be laid on the table.

His Worship spoke hopefully of seeing Yates street macadamized before the winter set in.

Mr. Hicks seconded the motion to lie on the table; he wanted to see the road thoroughly made.

Mr. Stronach moved that the time which the petition should lie on the table be limited to two weeks. Carried.

RULES OF ORDER.

The Committee appointed to draft rules of order for the government of the Board, reported a code which was read. His Worship asked if it was intended by the clause which read that the chairman might speak to points of order "rising to his feet for that purpose," that he was to stand? He was decidedly opposed to that. It was unparliamentary, and never heard of before.

Mr. Stronach begged His Worship's pardon, and thought he could show precedent.

Mr. Copland moved that the Rules of Order lie on the table until next meeting. Seconded by Mr Lewis, and carried.

NUISANCES.

The Committee on Nuisances reported as follows:

We, the Committee, beg to report to this honorable Council, in pursuance of the power and authority delegated to us, that we have examined all nuisances in the said City, which have come to our knowledge, and after making due inquiries in reference to the same, have to state as follows:

1. We found, on the south side of Yates street, near the Bank of British North America, a very disagreeable stench arising from stagnant water in that neighborhood, proceeding from a drain connecting with the Colonial Hotel and the Gipsey House baths, on Government street.

2. We found, on the corner of Douglas and View streets, in the center of the highway, filthy puddles, caused by a flow of dirty water proceeding from a Bath House on the easterly corner of said streets, which causes great difficulty to vehicles in passing along Douglas street.

3. We found that James' Bridge, at the south end, is very insecure at the junction of the same with the road, and that the lives of the public are endangered for the want of a substantial railing.

4. We found that a number of pigs were kept in the space between Government, Johnson, Wharf and Yates streets, to the great nuisance and annoyance of the citizens resident on those streets and the danger of the health of the City at large.

5. We also found a number of pigs in the gully, between Johnson and Cormorant sts., which were said to belong to Chinamen who were there resident. It is a common practice to keep pigs and slaughter them in this place and the effluvia is sufficient to cause disease; there are also a number of houses of ill fame which are a nuisance and disgrace to the neighborhood.

6. We also found at the foot of Johnson street a building and fence blocking up the water front of that street, which water front is marked as a public street on the official map of the city.

7. We were also informed by Mr. Eberhardt, of the hotel on Langley street, that W. B. Smith, grocer, is in the habit of emptying his cesspool and stagnant water from his premises into a drain which passed along the city lands and floods the said hotel. That said filth is productive of the greatest nuisance and annoyance to the said Eberhardt and the parties lodging and boarding in his house, and that several ladies have left his hotel in consequence and other gentlemen threaten to leave by reason of the nuisance caused by the same, which statements were corroborated by parties staying at the hotel. We afterwards examined Wm. B. Smith's premises and found a pipe leading all the water from the roof of his building, without any proper outlet for the same, except by being a nuisance to the neighboring proprietors.

8. We found the sidewalk on Yates street, in front of Langley street, in a broken and dilapidated condition, to the danger of passers by.

9. We also found that a large quantity of earth had been thrown into the harbor, at a considerable distance in front of the line of the frontage as laid down on the official map; that a barricade which extended from 150 to 200 feet into the water had been erected, and the said earth placed inside of the barricade. We think the said barricade is insufficient to retain the earth, and the consequence will be that a large portion of the same will be washed into the harbor, and thus cause it to be blocked up, to the serious injury, detriment, and nuisance of the neighboring land-holders and the public generally. On enquiry we found that the agents or servants of Henry Rhodes, Esq., were the parties at whose instigation the said earth had been thrown into the harbor.

10. We found also a number of houses of ill-fame on Humboldt street, with Indian women. We may mention particularly houses near a grocery, and the grocery itself, at the corner of Government and Humboldt streets; quantities of fish and offal were scattered around, creating a stench which is a nuisance to the neighborhood. The neighbors complain of habitual drunkeness and disgusting language being continually made use of.

JOHN COPLAND, Chairman.
(Signed) N. M. HICKS,
JAMES M. REED.

Mr. Lewis moved that the report be received, and the Committee discharged.

Mr. Hicks called attention to the necessity of immediate action—more paticularly on that portion relating to the filling up of the harbor.

Mr. Lewis also wanted immediate action, and said that the restaurant-keepers and others had no place in which to place the refuse and filth accumulating on their premises.

Mr. Copland also wanted immediate action, but moved to lay the report on the table; the clause relating to the harbor filling up should be brought to the notice of the Government.

Mr. Reid, in strong terms, alluded to the filling up of the harbor near Store street by parties building a wharf, and prophecied that at the present rate the day was not far distant when the harbor would be filled up. He suggested the building of a sea-wall in preference to dumping gravel into the bay.

Mr. Lewis held that the matter was already under the authority of a government officer (the harbormaster).

The report was laid on the table.

Mr. Searby moved that the Board lay the matter before His Excellency, and a request be made that the practice of dumping earth into the harbor be discontinued. Carried.

TOWN CLERK.

The report of the Committee appointed for the purpose of defining the duties of Town Clerk was read. The clerk is required to enter into bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, and will receive a salary of £300 per annum. Laid on the table.

Mr. Copland, from the Committee appointed to wait on the Governor and ascertain what moneys were in the hands of the Government, etc., reported progress.

Mr. Hicks, from the Committee on Ordinances, asked for further time. Granted.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. Stronach asked upon what terms the Council held the Police Court rooms?

His Worship replied by the "kind permission" of Mr. Pemberton.

Mr. Stronach then gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he should move for the appointment of a Committee to ascertain where and on what terms proper rooms can be had for the purposes of this Council?

Mr. Copland moved that a Committee of Ways and Means be appointed; and that this Council elect a clerk at the next meeting.

Mr. Searby moved that a petition from the Mayor and Corporation be presented to the House of Assembly praying them to pass a bill empowering the Council to collect immediately a tax of 5-8 of one per cent. on real estate, to be levied on the Real Estate Governmental Assessment Rolls for the year 1862.

SEALS.

Designs for seals were submitted from Messrs. Wright and Saunders, Edward Watson, and Davidson. A short discourse ensued on the seals, when the question was postponed until the next meeting, and the Council adjourned to Monday next, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE
AND PHYSICAL RESTORATIVE.

THE MEDICAL WONDER OF THE 19th Age. The most powerful and wonderful medicine ever discovered.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.
Has cured, and will cure, more cases of Nervous disorders than any other known remedy.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.
Has and will cure Nervous Headache, Giddiness, Fainting, Paralysis, Extreme Debility, Neuralgia, Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Toothache, etc.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.
Is an effectual remedy for Wakefulness. Its soothing and quieting influence is remarkable.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.
Will cure Delirium Tremens, Nervous Trembling, Epilepsy, Twitching of the Facial Nerves, Convulsions, and Pulmonary complaints.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.
Will act upon that state of the nervous system which produces Depression of Spirits, Anxiety of Mind, Mental Debility, Hysterics, etc., and is so wonderful in rejuvenating premature old age, and correcting decrepitude brought on by excessive indulgence, that nothing but a trial can convince the patient of its qualities. It is not an excitant but a strengthener, purely vegetable and harmless; like a skillful architect begins by laying a firm foundation, and gradually but insensibly adds strength and vigor until nothing is left unfinished.

For sale by all Druggists.

Wholesale Agents, Langley Bros. and Curtis & Moore, Victoria; C. Langley, Redington & Co., Crane & Brigham and Edward Stall, San Francisco.
jul4 6m

A. T. CLARK & CO.,
East India, Shipping, and General Forwarding Agents,
27 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.
And Dock Chambers, Southampton.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE, PARCELS, and Merchandise received and forwarded to all parts of the world.

Parties coming from India will save themselves time and trouble if they advise A. T. C. & Co. by the previous Mail, in which case, a clerk will meet them on board, and see to the landing of Baggage, and clearing it at the Custom House. jul4 1yw

Agricultural & Horticultural SOCIETY —OF— VANCOUVER ISLAND.

AUGUST 20th, 1862.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held this day at the office of James Lowe, Esq.

Present—Dr. Tolmie, President; Mr. A. C. Anderson, Vice President; Messrs. James Lowe, D. Lenevue, J. T. Pidwell.

On motion, ordered that the Exhibition be held on the 1st day of October next, and that the following be the

PREMIUM LIST
FOR THIS YEAR.

CLASS A.

SECTION 1—STALLIONS.

For the best Stallion for agricul'l purposes	$10 00
For the 2d best do. do. do.	5 00
For the best thorough bred Stallion	10 00
For 2nd best do. do.	5 00

SECTION 2—BROOD MARES.

For the best brood Mare for agric'l purposes	10 00
For 2nd best do. do.	5 00
For the best thorough bred brood Mare	10 00
For 2nd best do. do.	5 00

CLASS B.

SECTION 3—BULLS.

For the best yearling, calved after the 1st of January, 1861	10 00
For 2nd best do. do.	3 00
For 3rd best do. do.	Honorary Certificate.
For the best two years old, calved after the 1st of January, 1860	5 00
For 2nd best do. do.	3 00
For 3rd best do. do.	Honorary Certificate.
For the best three years old, calved after the 1st of January, 1859	2 00
For 2nd best do. do.	1 00
For the best Bull of any age	10 00
For the best pair of Working Oxen	8 00
For 2nd best do do.	4 00

SECTION 4—HEIFERS AND COWS.

For the best yearling, calved after the 1st of January, 1861	3 00
For 2nd best do. do.	1 00
For the best two-year old, calved after the 1st of January, 1860	5 00
For 2nd best do. do.	3 00
For the best three-year old, calved after the 1st of January, 1859	3 00
For 2nd best do. do.	2 00
For the best Cow of any age	10 00

SECTION 5—RAMS.

For the best ram Lamb, lambed after the 1st of January, 1862	5 00
For 2nd best do. do.	3 00
For the best Hogget or Gimmer, lambed after the 1st of January, 1861	10 00
For 2nd best do. do.	5 00
For the best 2 shear, lambed after the 1st of January, 1860	2 00
For 2nd best do. do.	1 00
For the best Ram of any age	5 00

SECTION 6—EWES AND LAMBS.

For the best pen of 5 Lambs, lambed after the 1st of January, 1862	5 00
For 2nd best do. do.	3 00
For the best pen of 5 Ewes	8 00
For 2nd best do. do.	3 00
For the best two samples of wool:	
The best fleece of fine wool	5 00
" " by length of staple	5 00

SECTION 7—BOARS.

For the best Boar	10 00
For 2nd best do.	5 00

SECTION 8—SOWS.

For the best brood Sow	10 00
For 2nd best do. do.	5 00
For the best Sow with sucking litter	10 00
For 2nd best do. do.	5 00

CLASS C.

SECTION 9.

For the best bushel of Wheat	3 00
For 2nd best do. do.	2
For the best bushel of Barley	3
For 2nd best do. do.	3
For the best bushel of Oats	3
For 2nd best do. do.	2
For the best busbel of field Peas	3
For 2nd best do do.	2
For the best bushel of field Beans	3
For 2nd best do do.	2
For the best samples of Timothy, Clover, Rye, and Grass Seeds, in quantities of not less than one peck, each	3
For the best samples of Garden Seeds	2

SECTION 10—FIELD GROWTH.

For the best 6 field growth Swedish Turnips	3 00
For 2nd best do. do.	2
For the best 6 Bullock Turnips	3
For 2nd best do. do.	2
For the best 6 roots of Mangelwurtzel	3
For 2nd best do. do.	2
For the best Carrots, 12 roots	3
For 2nd best do. do.	2
For the best bushel of Potatoes produced	3
For 2nd best do. do.	2
For the best 12 Parsnips	3
For 2nd best do.	2
For the best 6 Cabbage-heads	3
For 2nd best do.	2

CLASS D.

SECTION 11—DAIRY PRODUCE.

For the best Butter, not less than 5 lbs	3 00
For 2nd best do. do.	2
For the best Cheese, not less than 5 lbs	3
For 2nd best do. do.	2
For the best flitch of Bacon	3
" Ham	3

CLASS E.

SECTION 12—FRUIT AND VEGETABLE—GARDEN PRODUCE.

For the best 10 Apples	3 00
" " " Pears	3
" " " Quinces	2
" " 2 lbs. Cherries	2
" " " Gooseberries	2
" " 6 lbs. Tomatoes	2
" " 2 heads of Cabbage of the varieties cultivated, each variety	2
" " 1 bunch Beets	2
" " do Parsnips	2
" " 6 heads Celery	2
" " 6 fruit of the Egg Plant	2
" " 2 heads of Cauliflower	2
" " 2 sweet Melons	2
" " 2 Water Melons	2
" " 2 Squashes	2
Best bunch of Carrots, each variety	1
Best Peck of Onions	3
Best bushel of Ash Leaf Kidney Potatoes	2

CLASS F.

SECTION 13—POULTRY.

For the Best pair of Turkeys	$ 3 00
" " Geese	3
" " Ducks	2 50
" " Fowls	2 50
" " Rabbits	2
" " doz. Eggs	2
" 2nd " do	1

CLASS G.

SECTION 14—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, IMPORTED.

Exhibited by the manufacturer or others, to be admitted free of charge, and shall receive a judge's Honorary Certificate.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

For the best Agricultural Wagon	$10
" " Spring Wagon	5
Best Plough	5
Best Harness	2 50

CLASS H.

SECTION 15—FLOWERS.

For the best bouquet of Flowers	$ 3 00
" 2nd " do	2 50
" 3d " do	1 00

REGULATIONS OF THE SHOW-YARD.

All Cows, Heifers, Mares, Sheep, and Pigs, also all Agricultural Implements, must be taken to the Show-yard between the hours of 2 and 7 p. m., the evening previous to the Show.

All Stallions and Bulls, also, Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers, &c., &c., must be taken into the Show-yard between the hours of 5 and 6, a. m., on the day of the exhibition. Exhibitors to provide feed.

The Judges of the different Departments will commence their duties at 7 o'clock in the morning and will finish at 10, at which hour the public will be admitted by paying the sum of one dollar.

At 2 o'clock the Show-yard will be open to the public free, and at half past 2 the auction of animals, and other produce will commence—when the owner feels disposed to sell.

The owner has the privilege of putting an up-set price upon each animal or other produce to be disposed of.

Resident non-subscribers, by paying an entrance fee of two dollars, will be allowed the privilege of competing at the Society's Show of 1862.

All foreign Bulls, Stallions, Rams and Boars, also Agricultural Implements, will be allowed to compete free of entrance fees at the Society's Show of 1861.

Every exhibitor of field Peas, Beans, Grain, and Green Crops, shall have a label upon each, stating,

Where the seed was obtained;

The number of acres, roods, or perches from which the samples were selected;

What crops preceded it;

What manure was applied;

And what was the produce per acre, rood, or perch.

The Secretary should get fifteen days' notice from each exhibitor, stating accurately the number of animals and their ages, also other products he or she intends to exhibit.

The Judges are instructed to award no premiums where they consider the animals or other produce not worthy of such distinction.

The members of the Society, on producing their cards, shall be admitted into the Show-yard after the Judges have completed their duties.

All Cereals, Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers to be of Island growth of this year; those to which prizes are awarded to be the property of the Society.

The Bacon and Ham to be Island produce.

On motion, ordered, that to enable the Directors to carry out the plan laid down, those members who have not yet paid their subscription are particularly requested to pay the same immediately to the Secretary, Treasurer, or any other officer of the Board.

On motion, ordered, that whereas, the improvement of Stock in this Colony is much to be desired, the Board would urge upon the public the necessity of the speedy passage of a law prohibiting the running at large of all Stallions, Rams, and Boars, making such liable to be pounded, and the owners thereof to a fine, or forfeiture of the animal.

Mr. Anderson moved the adoption of a resolution to the effect that the Secretary is hereby instructed to prepare a petition to the Legislature praying for a grant of £250, to be placed at the disposal of this Society, to be used for the advancement of Agriculture. He felt convinced that such a request would meet the approval of the House of Assembly and the Government.

J. T. PIDWELL,
Secretary.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
Worcestershire Sauce.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE Only Good Sauce, and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, To his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India. and that in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

LEA & PERRINS having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of the "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. FORGED, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the Wrapper, Lable, Stopper and Bottle.

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; Crosse and Blackwell and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.
n10 lawly

The Science of Ironing.

ASK FOR BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN GLAZE STARCH where you purchase Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder. One pound is equal to nearly Two Pounds of any other. It is the very best Starch for Gentlemen's Collars and Cravats and the most economical for large Washing Establishments, Manufacturers, Bleachers, Hot-Pressers, and Finishers; and as the iron cannot possibly stick, every description of Embroidery, Lace, and Muslins can be Ironed without fear of tearing. Used exclusively by her Majesty's Lace Dresser, by the Laundresses for Buckingham Palace, and by thousands of Families throughout the Kingdom. Sole Manufacturer—HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

26, Woodstock street, Bond street,
August 31, 1858.

[Lace Dresser by Appointment to the Queen.]

GENTLEMEN:—I have used your Starch for a considerable time, and have much pleasure in saying that is the best Starch I have ever used. It surpasses any of the Foreign Manufacturers for giving a beautiful finish to the most delicate fabrics. For fine laces, &c., it is invaluable.

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
ELIZABETH CURLING.
Agents, Messrs. JANION & GREEN,
Victoria
se16

The Great Domestic Revolution.

HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER for Washing without Rubbing has created an entire change and thoroughly revolution in the management of the "Family Wash;" and there are no reasons why the old, costly and disgusting process should be retained—a process so unnecessary, unscientific, and barbarous as to be considered a great national disaster! Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder saves time, trouble, money, firing, soap, "tongue and temper," and entirely abolishes the "female slavery" of the tub, and the present domestic happiness-destroying practice of washing. It contains nothing injurious, but is as safe for the fabric and skin as the best soap. Only boil the clothes 20 minutes and hang them up to dry. No RUBBING is required, however dirty the clothes! A Penny Packet is equal to Two Pounds of Soap! !

Every Packet bears the signature of the sole Manufacturer, HARPER TWELVETREES, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London, E., the largest Manufacturer of Washing Powder in the world. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

Agents, Messrs. JANION & GREEN,
Victoria.
se18

Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia

HAS BEEN, DURING TWENTY-FIVE years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the

BEST REMEDY FOR
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion,

and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP,

it forms an agreeable Effervescing Draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) by

DINNEFORD & CO.,
172, New Bond street, London;

And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World. n19 1yw

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 9, 1862.

A Nominal Salary for the Attorney General.

No doubt many of our citizens were a good deal surprised upon reading the other day that Dr. Trimble had given notice of a motion "that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that a nominal salary be granted to the representative of the Government in the House of Assembly." Most people have been under the impression that economy was the rule in this Colony, in fact, not only from choice but from necessity. It was thought that with an empty Treasury and an urgent demand for money to meet the unavoidable expenditure required from absolutely necessary purposes, few if any of the members of the House would be so foolhardy as to risk their reputation on so tender a subject, much less attempt to lavish colonial funds upon an unworthy object. But there is no accounting for the whims that now and then obtain lodgment in the crania of the members of the "august body." With movements more erratic than any comet—with a contempt of the principles of common sense that would be amusing if the matter were not so serious, we never know what to expect next. We are at a loss to perceive upon what grounds the honorable member wishes to saddle the country with the expense of another salary, nominal though it be. Does Dr. Trimble fail to perceive that he is only introducing a precedent? Does he forget that the first step granted, the rest is easy? Who can be so blind as not to foresee that a nominal salary is only a wedge for something more tangible? If the objects sought to be attained by the inauguration of the principle of paying the representatives of the government in the House were laudable, and beneficial to the country, and if there was any certainty that they would be realized by the measure, one might feel disposed to extenuate the faults committed. But who is not aware of the character of the individual who is to be the recipient of the proposed nominal salary.

It is scarcely necessary to dilate upon the many admirable qualities that have clothed him as with a cloak of "*triple brass*" during his eventful political career amongst us. No man ever showed more of that gentlemanly urbanity in his intercourse with those whose extreme felicity it has been to be associated with him in a legislative capacity! It would be hard to find one whose sense of honor was higher and who had a nobler regard for all that is dignified and truthful in man! We have no desire to flatter. If we have said anything to wound the modesty of the Attorney General, we pray him to excuse us, 'twas unintentional on our part.

It has been said that Doctor Trimble wished to introduce Responsible Government; that he had that great object in view when he gave the notice of motion. That, to use a common but forcible expression, "he was merely throwing a sprat to catch a salmon." He wished, by conferring an emolument on the Government representative, to make him dependant upon the people for his place. By that means he hoped to be able to obtain some information from the Government on matters of the deepest concern to the community, which the Government have shown a disposition not to afford. Now, in answer to all that, we would simply quote the XII section of the "Franchise Act, 1859," which reads thus: "Any member of the House of Assembly accepting or obtaining any appointment or contract from, or under, the Governor shall *ipso facto* vacate his seat, and a new writ shall immediately be issued for another election."

It will be in the recollection of every member of the House that there came a message from His Excellency appointing Mr. Cary to represent him in that place. We all know that Mr. Cary accepted that office and acted under it, and yet, shame to say, in the teeth of the Act just quoted, Mr. Cary forgot to vacate his seat. That was a defiance of law, and a contempt for constitutional morality, which even his warmest admirers were forced to condemn as damaging his immaculate reputation most greviously. Mr. Cary did not consider himself at all affected by accepting an "*appointment*" to which there was no emolument attached by the Government. This was no subterfuge. Of course the Attorney-General would not be guilty of that. What though he has been appointed law officer of the Crown with a salary of £300 a year and perquisites. Catch him resigning his seat. A grave question comes up before us, when we consider how the Attorney General acted on the above occasion, whether even the fact of his accepting an appointment with an emolument attached to it, would cause him to trouble himself about vacating his seat. Let his past career answer for the future, and there can be no difficulty in deciding the question.

But after all, suppose the present representatives of the Executive in the Assembly were re-appointed to the office with a nominal salary, and were a permanent spokesman for the Crown; does Dr. Trimble or any other man imagine he would be in any better position to obtain information on the floor of that house, if it were not convenient for the Attorney General to give it?

Does any one forget the promises made to the Assembly by our paragon in 1860 about a dispatch in the Government archives, that would be produced, authorizing the transfer of the Crown Lands to the Colony *at once*, provided they would vote the Civil List? and also his promise last year to bring forth a dispatch when the Home Government were willing to grant a Steam Subsidy, if the Assembly did its part? If they do, they will remember how he sustained his character as a truthful and honest man; and we have no doubt that if the nominal salary were granted, many more such occurrences would be visible.

Disappointed Love and Diabolical Revenge.—A man applied to the Committee of Equalization, says the San Francisco *Herald*, to have the name of another man placed on the militia, subject to draft. He said that "the fellow had got his girl away from him and married her, and he meant to get even if it cost him fifty dollars." If he could get his successful rival drafted and shot, he was willing to die at once, contented and happy.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Darling's Case.—Yesterday, Darling, arrested on suspicion of murdering the three traders near the Forks of Quesnelle, was again remanded in the Police Court for one week, in consequence of the absence of Isador Braverman, the principal witness for the prosecution. Mr. Ring, who is instructed by Mr. Bishop, for the defence, applied for a discharge, but the application being refused, he asked that the accused might be afforded more liberty than has been heretofore allowed him. The magistrate said that as much liberty as was compatable with his safe-keeping would be afforded. Darling also made an appeal to the Court, stating that his family were suffering, and that the cell in which he was confined was so dark that he could not read. He was again remanded for one week.

Address of Condolence.—Several months since, the Wesleyan Methodist ministers of this Colony forwarded an address of condolence to the Queen, expressing their sympathy with Her Majesty in the deep affliction which she had sustained in the death of the Prince Consort; and on the 26th of August a communication was received from the Colonial Secretary's Office, addressed to Ephriam Evans, D. D., enclosing a dispatch from the Duke of Newcastle, which acknowledged the receipt of the address, and requested His Excellency, the Governor, to acquaint the ministers from whom it proceeded that it had been laid before Her Majesty.

A Hard Case.—A merchant from England, named Wilkie, has been reeling drunk about the streets for weeks past, and having been several times before the Police Magistrate, that functionary has at last decided to hold him in custody until he has furnished bonds to behave himself for the next six months, and he has been remanded for three days. An invoice of goods for the unfortunate man arrived on the Locket.

A Wild Bull.—Yesterday afternoon a wild bull tossed a child on Pandora street and then ran to the Hudson Bay Company's wharf and jumped overboard. Tide being high the foolish fellow was easily hauled on shore again and after a great deal of tail twisting and beating was induced to accompany the *vaqueros* having him in charge. The child was severely injured.

Panorama.—Mr. Henry Bush, of San Francisco, is engaged in taking photographic views of Victoria and vicinity which he will shortly transfer to canvas and exhibit in other parts of the world. We have seen several of the views, and unhesitatingly pronounce them faithful representations.

In a Fog.—The guns heard yesterday morning early were fired from the U. S. revenue cutter Shubrick, which vessel was lost for some time in the fog off Esquimalt harbor. When the fog lifted she entered that harbor safely.

Comax.—Sixteen settlers have pre-empted land in Comax District and represent the land as well adapted for farming purposes. But little clearing is required; the country is well watered, and game of all kinds abound.

Engine Houses.—A petition, praying the Town Council to procure suitable engine houses for the two engine companies connected with our Fire Department, will be sent in to-morrow night.

Esquimalt Election.—A new writ having issued for the election of a representative for the town of Esquimalt in the Assembly, the Sheriff has ordered an election to be held on Monday next, 8th inst.

Board of Fire Delegates.—The Tiger Engine Company, at their meeting last evening, elected Chas. C. Cushman, Chas. W. Gowen and Frank Sylvester, to represent them in the Board of Delegates of the Fire Department for the ensuing year.

Flour.—A sale of 200 barrels superfine flour was made on Monday at $7 25 per barrel, and the same lot was resold yesterday at $7 50. The article further advanced to $8 yesterday.

A Mistake.—We yesterday stated that Wm. Jackson was the aggressor in the case of the assault on board the Thames; instead of which he was the party set upon and brutally beaten by the steward of that vessel.

Moore's Musical Hall.—Has been leased by Messrs. Epner and Sandrie, who are fitting it up in a very neat style for club and meeting rooms and a dancing hall.

In at Esquimalt.—The U. S. revenue cutters Joe Lane and Shubrick are in at Esquimalt. The Hecate also arrived there yesterday morning.

☞ The steamer Gov. Douglas, with a fair freight and ten passengers left for New Westminster yesterday afternoon.

☞ The ship Lockett was last evening towed into the harbor, by the tug Emily Harris.

Heavy Shipment.—Five hundred tons of English goods for Henderson & Burnaby arrived on the ship Locket.

☞ The Enterprise with freight and passengers, left for New Westminster last night.

Thursday, Sept. 4.

An old Acquaintance.—The bark Somas is an old acquaintance under an *alias*. She is the old Gomelza, which ran ashore near one of the mills on the Sound, and afterwards got off and was towed to this port where she was sold to her present owners for a mere song. Her name was changed to the Somas and she was sent to England with a load of spars, in the fall of 1860. The cargo was delivered all right and she started on her return trip for this port on the 31st of January last.

Arrivals.

A small fleet of large vessels arrived yesterday. First, at 8 o'clock, a. m., came the steamship Pacific, with 40 odd passengers and a fine freight, a goodly portion of the latter Oregon produce and fruit.....Next the English bark Somas, Norton master, anchored outside. She brought 40 passengers and 600 tons of goods, consigned to Stamp & Co. Ten of the passengers are females (bless 'em). The Somas sailed from London on the 31st day of January last, and called in at Valparaiso, Chili, where a portion of the cargo intended for that port was landed. The vessel was detained there by gales for 42 days. She was 215 days from London to this port.....At 2 o'clock, p. m., the American bark D. M. Hall, Blake master, sailed into the harbor and came alongside St. Ours' wharf, where she will commence to discharge cargo at seven o'clock this morning. The Hall left San Francisco on the 7th of August and has been 27 days on the passage—a fair trip, considering that she has had scarcely any wind the whole voyage. Hardly had the Hall dropped anchor when the brig W. D. Rice, also from San Francisco, came around Shoal Point and sailed to the Hudson Bay Company's wharf. The Rice left the Bay on the same day as the Hall, was in company with her most of the trip and was detained from a like cause—no wind. She comes to Pickett & Co., and has about 300 tons of general merchandise aboard, which the stevedores will commence to spread upon the Hudson Bay Co.'s wharf this morning.

An Unmitigated Hoax.—The report circulated yesterday through town, and posted on the bulletin of our cotemporary, announcing the resignation of Lord Palmerston, and the break-up of the English Ministry on the American question, was a hoax; no such intelligence having been received here. The same report was circulated about town on Tuesday evening, twelve hours previous to the arrival of the mail, and the party who communicated the same to us said that Government had received "official dispatches" by the Shubrick, announcing the important event. The narrator did not stop to consider that telegraphic dispatches travel much faster than official documents, and that, had the change taken place, we should have heard of it by lightning weeks in advance of the official document reaching our Government. Yesterday it was asserted that the Attorney General had received official intimation of the retirement of Palmerston, and the succession of Derby to the Premiership; but upon being interrogated, that official declared that the only intimation he had received on the subject was written on the back of a card by a gentleman of this city, who said that he was told so on, the arrival of the steamer yesterday morning, by a friend who has not been outside of the city limits of Victoria for six months past. "Government has received no dispatches on the subject," said the Attorney General.

Got Himself in a Bad Scrape.—John Ibbotson, fur-dresser of Humboldt street, cooked a pretty kettle of fish for himself in the Police Court yesterday morning. He was brought before the magistrate on a charge of cutting an Indian with an ax. He acknowledged the assault, but pleaded in extenuation that the native was drunk and endeavored to make a meal from one of his legs, and that he struck to save himself from being bitten. The magistrate fined John to the full extent of the law—£5, and as he came forward to the desk to pay that amount, he remarked "Five pounds, eh! well I'm only sorry I didn't get my money's worth; but I'll have it out of him when I get this settled." Sergeant Blake was immediately placed in the box, and having testified to the threatening language used by Ibbotson, the accused was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for contempt of Court. Poor John! we hope he'll never hallo again till he's out of the woods.

Fight on Board the "Pacific."—Just as the Pacific was moving away from the wharf yesterday afternoon, a person in authority—probably the mate—knocked down a Cariboo miner, and, with the assistance of another person, it is said, badly ill-used him. The crowd on the wharf became greatly excited at the sight and several small boats were manned for the purpose of putting some friends of the ill-used man aboard; but before they had reached the vessel, the affair was over, and the miner, streaming with blood, was carried away by his fellow passengers. Several others are supposed to have been injured during the melée.

Bute Inlet.—We learn from Mr. Waddington that the surveying party of H. M. ship Hecate report that good anchorage may be obtained at the head of the Inlet and that the Homathco River can be ascended by the Otter a distance of several miles. The Otter, with Messrs. Waddington, Young and 90 passengers aboard, to open the wagon-road, will leave for the Inlet at six o'clock this morning.

Treasure.—The banking establishments report the following shipments of treasure yesterday: Wells, Fargo & Co., $54,468 94 (dust and bars); Schloss & Livingston, $21,000; McDonald & Co., $16,000. Total, $91,468 94. In private hands about $30,000 was sent below, making a total shipment of about $121,500.

Drunken Bells.—Mr. Pemberton "rang the change" from a pair of bells in the Police Court yesterday, viz., Mistress Dora Bell and Master George Bell—both up for drunkenness, and of a bell-loose disposition when intoxicated. They were each fined five shillings.

Man Overboard.—A man fell into the water from the gangplank of the Pacific as she was leaving the wharf yesterday afternoon for San Francisco. He was fished out and taken on board the steamer.

Moore's Musical Hall.—Messrs Epner & Nadorff will open their neatly furnished club rooms to-night, when a lively time may be anticipated. The rooms are very handsomely fitted up.

☞ The bark Somas is at the Hudson Bay Company's Wharf.

No Court.—The arrival of the steamer yesterday knocked the calculations of the lawgivers on the head, and the Court of Assizes stands adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

☞ The Pacific left for San Francisco direct yesterday, with about 400 passengers aboard—200 of whom were returning Salmon Riverites.

Great Mortality.—The Stickeen Indians, a tribe that four years ago numbered 1500 warriors, is now able to muster only about 150.

☞ The gold of the Stickeen River is saved by means of quicksilver and copper plates.

☞ The ship Lockett was towed to the Hudson Bay Company's wharf last night by the Otter.

☞ A gunboat is taking aboard a portion of the Sanitorum, which will be stored at Esquimalt.

☞ The revenue cutter Shubrick has gone to Olympia.

☞ The ship Lockett has 1100 tons of freight on board.

Friday, Sept. 5.

Not the Slightest Fear of a Glut.—Many people appear to be alarmed lest the large amount of English merchandize now on the way to this port will glut the market and cause considerable loss to consignees. The best informed persons in business circles, however, argue otherwise. They say, admitting this market to be a small one and easily supplied by the arrival of three or four English ships each year, that they do not depend on it nor on British Columbia to consume more than one-tenth of the shipments on the way; but calculate, and with good reasons too, that the pull on us for goods of English manufacture both from California and Oregon will draw the great bulk thither to supply those markets where the demand is already quite large, and as the excellence of our goods are becoming better known to the people of the coast, and as the American-tariff difficulties are increased, that the demand will also increase rapidly. Besides, British goods are laid down far cheaper here, where there are neither customs' duties nor drawbacks to pay, than they can be placed at San Francisco—another cogent inducement to California merchants to give us a call when they want "goods in our line." Every steamer that leaves this port now-a-days for San Francisco or Portland, carries down English goods in considerable quantities. These goods are ordered by San Francisco and Portland merchants to replenish their stocks, and are not shipped as ventures by our merchants. As soon as it becomes well-known abroad that large stocks are held here for sale, we may expect to find a large increase in the orders. A ready market would no doubt be found for goods even if the demand for them in this colony were to fall off entirely. Verily, our free-port is a great institution.

Another Return to the Fold.—A San Francisco resident, an Irishman by birth, but a naturalized citizen of the United States, renewed his allegiance to Her Majesty on Wednesday last by taking the necessary oath, and departed for home on the Pacific with the papers requisite to protect him from being drafted as a soldier by the United States. Born British subjects who may have taken the oath of allegiance to a foreign country, may in this colony renew their allegiance to Her Majesty at any time by merely subscribing to an oath before the Chief Justice; but aliens are required to reside within the limits of the Colony for three years before they can take the first step, which consists in subscribing to an oath of residence (attested by two witnesses, before any Justice of the Peace) towards becoming a citizen; after taking such oath, the alien's notice of an intention to become a citizen is posted at the Registrar's office, James' Bay, for the space of one month, at the end of which time, if no objection be urged, on making the final declaration he is admitted as a citizen of Vancouver Island.

Design for a Seal.—A wag sent to the Town Council last evening a funny design for a seal. He forgot to furnish an explanation of the design, but fortunately we are able to supply the deficiency: The seal is in the form of a circle, and round the inner line are the words "City of Victoria; incorporated 1862." The vignette is a suspicious-looking black bottle labeled "Port" over which is the word "Free," and beneath the bottle "Rather young, but will improve in time." When taken together the vignette shows this sentiment, "*Free Port*; rather young, but will improve with time." We hope so. The design was not accepted, but the getter-up deserves to be made Town Clerk as a punishment for his waggish propensities.

Provisions.—The bean market is well supplied now by the arrival of about 4000 bags of Chilli bayes ex Somass. They are held at 8 and 8½ cents per pound and are of this year's crop. In flour we quote superior Golden Gate at $8 per barrel and other brands at $7 50 @ $7 75 per barrel. Prior to the arrival of the bark D. M. Hall and brig W. D. Rice, from San Francisco, the market was rather bare of flour. Bacon is selling at various prices—19 and 20 cents per pound for Oregon and California, and 16 and 17 cents for good Eastern. The supply is fair and the demand steady.

New Schooner.—Stamp & Co's fine new schooner Alberni arrived yesterday afternoon from Barclay Sound, and anchored in James Bay. She was launched about two weeks ago and arrives laden with lumber from the Alberni mills.

In the Harbor.—Ships Lockett and Somass, barks D. M. Hall, and W. B. Scranton, brigs W. D. Rice and Cadboro, and schooner W. L. Richardson, are in port. The steamer Thames is at anchor near the Beaver.

For Bute.—The steamer Otter left for Bute yesterday morning with about 100 passengers and considerable freight. The passengers and freight are mostly for the new wagon-road.

For Fraser River.—The steamer Eliza Anderson left for New Westminster yesterday morning, and the steamer Enterprise last night, both carrying freight and passengers.

H. M. Ship "Mutine."—This vessel of war arrived yesterday afternoon at Esquimalt, from San Francisco in eleven days, under sail. She was thoroughly repaired at San Francisco.

Another Arrival.—The ship Clio, 22 days from San Francisco, arrived at Esquimalt last night with 81 head of cattle and 600 sheep.

For San Francisco Direct.—The fine schooner W. L. Richardson is up for San Francisco. Freight room for 100 tons of *English goods* has been secured.

Arrival.—The bark W. B. Scranton, Cathcart master, from San Francisco, arrived yesterday afternoon. She is consigned to Pickett & Co.

Leased.—The theatre building has been leased for six months to Fred. W. Bell at a monthly rental of $300.

Discharging.—The bark D. M. Hall and brig W. D. Rice commenced to discharge yesterday. The Somass will begin to-day.

Singular Phenomena.—In the San Pedro (Cal.) *News* we find the particulars of a most remarkable occurrence near that place: On Saturday last (16th), at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a most singular phenomenon was witnessed in the San Francisco Cañon, about sixty miles from this city, and which was attended with loss of life. About the time above mentioned, a heavy rain cloud, which had been hovering over the cañon, burst with a noise like thunder, discharging a huge volume of water, instantly filling up the cañon with a roaring stream, carrying everything along in its restless course. A party from Kern River, on their way to this city, were in the narrow part of the cañon at the time, of which party Mr. C. J. Chevalier and wife were members. They had been on a visit to the parents of Mr. Chevalier, at Kern River, and were on their return to San Francisco. As soon as the torrent struck the wagon, Mr. Chevalier attempted to seize and save his wife, but a tree floating down struck him and threw him aside, and the wagon was carried down, upset, and Mrs. Chevalier buried beneath it. The body was soon recovered, and means taken to bring the unfortunate woman to this city for burial. Mr. Abram Davis set off to the ranch of Mr. George Gordon, four miles distant from the scene of the disaster to borrow his wagon and horses. Mr. Gordon was not disposed to lend his team, and Mr. Davis went twenty miles, meeting with Mr. Bertram Captdeville, who kindly volunteered his wagon and horses to convey the remains of Mrs. C. to this city, where the body arrived at 4 o'clock, on Monday morning. The party lost everything, including $1500 in cash. The water in the cañon when the party entered it was less than three inches, and when the torrent came it was over 15 feet deep. The stream followed the road for the distance of a mile. The oxen of the team were killed, and the teamsters had a narrow escape. It was past daylight the next morning ere the torrent had subsided.

Paper Money.—The New York *World*, which abhors paper money as the greatest evil under the sun except treason, Jeff Davis and Secretary Stantou, calculates that the laws of Congress will give us soon $560,000,000 of paper currency, as follows:

Legal tender notes by act of February, 1862	$150,000,000
Legal tender notes by act of June, 1862	150,000,000
Act of July 17, 1862, making postage stamps a legal tender	60,000,000
Bank note circulation before the passage of the act in February, 1862	150,000,000
Probable increase since then upon the deposit of legal tender notes	50,000,000

The *World* says that the bank note circulation of Great Britain and Ireland, on May 31st of this year, was $187,000,000 (£37,554,554); while the largest amount the United States, North and South, have ever had, was $214,000,000 in 1857, and in the free states $156,000 000 in 1860. Of course it sees nothing but expansion, collapse and ruin in all these devises of Mr. Chase and of Congress to relieve the financial embarrassments of the times.

Three White Men Killed by Indians.—We learn from a packer that J. A. Farnham, and two others, were killed a short time since by Indians, about 80 miles above Elk City. Three rifle balls and several arrows were found in Farnham's body. There were four in company, and one made his escape. They were attacked by thirteen Indians. Their bodies were found on the trail and buried. Large numbers of Snake Indians were collecting near Fort Boise.—*Golden Age (Oregon).*

Mere Trifles.—On Monday night, Jim Winters, alias Brockey, who twelve months ago killed a man named John Daly, in Portland, terminated a difficulty with James Pierce at Florence, by drawing a revolver and shooting him. The wound produced death almost immediately. The same day, at Pierce City, Wm. McCue drew his knife upon a miner known as Jack Sullivan, whereupon the latter shot him dead on the spot.—*Golden Age, Oregon.*

Love.—Generosity, properly applied, will supply every other external advantage in life but the love of those we converse with. It will procure esteem, and a conduct resembling real affection; but actual love is the spontaneous production of the mind; no generosity can purchase, no rewards increase nor no liberality continue it; the very person who is obliged has it not in his power to force his lingering affections upon the object he should love, and voluntarily mixes passion with gratitude.—*Goldsmith.*

☞ The European supply of cotton on the first of June was only 428,037 bales; last year 1,544,900; showing a deficit of 1,216,868 bales. If a new supply is not very soon obtained, it is obvious that the cotton factories of Europe must generally stop working.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 9, 1862.

No Pension List.

Most of our readers will agree with us in saying that the presence in the Assembly of a few such men as the ex-member from Esquimalt, possessed of as earnest a desire to look after the interests of this Province, would go far to do away with the many causes of complaint that exist with reference to that body. Although the ex-member may not be able to lay claim to all the shining qualities that distinguish in so remarkable a degree some of the honorable members who have had the destinies of the country entrusted to them—although he cannot, like a flippant pedant, parade an acquaintance with Greek and Latin—yet he has what they might be thankful to have, a fair share of common sense, and a sturdy energy and independence of character, permitting him to truckle to no man. For the short time he acted as Member of the House, he showed that he was not the man to allow incapables to have their own way entirely in manipulating the affairs of the Colony. Among the most important of the measures advocated by Mr. Harris during his legislative career, was the resolution passed by the House last month, against introducing a pension system into this country. We can imagine the feelings of blank amazement which agitated the official camp, at the bursting of such a bombshell in their midst. All the glorious fabric which a fertile imagination could suggest—all the bright visions of a cosy future, well supplied with government funds—was rudely shaken, and the thought no doubt arose that they were like other men, giving so much service for so much pay, and nothing more. Lest any of our readers should have forgotten the resolution of Mr. Harris to which we refer, we reproduce it as follows: "Whereas a supposition exists that persons, commonly known as heads of departments, possess a vested interest, in and by virtue of their office; and that upon any change in the system of government, such persons will be entitled to a pension or other emolument, on account of such presumed vested interest; and whereas, an alteration in the system of government may take place, and it is expedient to remove such aforesaid erroneous impression, the House orders that all persons who may be appointed to any office under the Government, shall not possess any vested interest whatever in or by virtue of such office or appointment. And that the Legislative Assembly will not hold itself responsible or make any grant for the payment of any pension or emolument whatsoever on account of any supposed vested interest in any office or appointment. Ordered that a copy of the above orders be sent to His Excellency the Governor, and also to the Honorable, the Legislative Council, and to be by the former transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies." No one can deny that Mr. Harris did the State good service in having that resolution passed. Its importance to our infant Colony can hardly be over rated. At the commencement of our national career, we are just in the position to cast off all those old fogy notions that have cursed older countries. We do not wish to be trammelled by institutions which must be looked upon as unsuited to the present state of the social progress of the world. Who desires to see the inauguration in this country of a government pension list? Does any one forget the enormous abuses that the histories of England and France disclose as the result of the existence of the principle in these countries? What a herd of dependants were fed by the hard wrung taxes of the people! For what unworthy services were not rewards dispensed by those in power? The warning should not be lost upon us. If we desire a repetition of what older countries have suffered, we have only to consent to the establishment of the principle and we will have them fast enough. But we are very much mistaken as to the feelings of the people of this colony if they would ever submit to have the public funds disposed of for any such purpose. What! are we in such a state of financial prosperity—has this country such a superabundance of income that it can afford to be saddled with the salaries of our various public officials for the remainder of their existence? Any one can calculate to what a large sum the pension of, for example, our worthy friend the Attorney General would amount to supposing his meritorious career were rewarded by a perennial supply of government pap. When we come to add to this a retiring salary for say the Registrar General, the Surveyor General, the various officials connected with the administration of justice, the Treasurer, the Acting Colonial Secretary, and the hungry herd of henchmen swarming within the precincts of the Star Chamber, we are forced to say "save us from a pension list." But some will allege that it is not likely we would have to provide for all the individuals above enumerated—that we are crying out before we are hurt. To that there is a very simple answer. If one man is pensioned another has a right to be placed on the same footing, and then we'll never know when to stop. Once admit the principle, it would be hard to do away with it. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. However, from the tone of public opinion which prevails on the subject, we do not think that any man will be bold enough to attempt to render this young and struggling country liable to pay an income for life to any retiring official. An individual in a public office is like a man in any other well-paid situation in private life. He is not supposed to neglect any of the ordinary rules of human prudence. If he wishes to provide against a rainy day, let him husband his income the same as any prudent man would do. But if he is disposed to spend his income in "riotous living," let him remember that our Civil List cannot be made heavier by a Pension List. Let him be assured that when removed from office either by change of government, superannuation, or inefficency, that he can expect no pension; that he must look for his future support to his private fortune, and not to the public treasury.

Cricket.

The return match last Saturday between the New-Comers and the Victoria Eleven, resulted as before, in favor of the former. From the large numbers of spectators, and the interest manifested by them in the match, the noble game of cricket has taken a place in the affections of the people which augurs for it a prosperous future. Without particularizing the players, we leave the score to speak for itself, which in this match it very fairly does, except in Richardson's case, who was rather unfortunate:

NEW COMERS.

1st Innings.

Chisholm, b Howard	14
Wilson, b Howard	0
Balantyne, b Richardson	8
Palmer, b and ct Howard	3
Holland, ct Drake b Richardson	7
Windsor, b Richardson	n
Park, ct Hensley b Whitaker	12
Packer, not out	29
Allison, b Howard	0
Pape, ct Richardson b Howard	3
Cox, ct Hensley b Howard	5
Byes 4. Wides 2	6
Total	87

2d Innings.

Chisholm, b Howard	13
Wilson, b Richardson	2
Balantyne, ct Drake b Hamilton	3
Palmer, ct Howard b Richardson	14
Holland, ct and b Howard	6
Windsor, ct Howard b Richardson	2
Park, ct Hensley b Howard	11
Packer, b Young	15
Allison, not out	1
Pape, l b w, b Young	3
Cox, ct Richardson b Howard	0
Byes 2. Wides 2	4
Total	74

VICTORIA ELEVEN.

1st Innings.

Good, b Balantyne	0
Drake, b Balantyne	4
Hamilton, b Balantyne	12
Whitaker, ct Chisholm b Balantyne	13
Howard, not out	16
Young, b and ct Balantyne	4
Hensley, b Wilson	0
Richardson, run out	5
Webster, ct Palmer b Wilson	3
Cary, hit wicket	0
Butcher, b Wilson	0
Byes 11. Wides 4	15
Total	72

2d Innings.

Good, b Balantyne	7
Drake, b Balantyne	4
Hamilton, run out	4
Whitaker, ct Balantyne b Packer	12
Howard, run out	24
Young, b Wilson	3
Hensley, ct Packer b Balantyne	1
Richardson, ct Palmer b Balantyne	3
Webster, ct Palmer b Packer	0
Cary, b Chisholm	2
Butcher, not out	3
Byes 8. Wides 10. No balls 2	20
Total	83

RECAPITULATION.

Victoria Eleven, grand total	155
New Comers, grand total	161

The New Comers winning by 6 runs.

Reply to the Wesleyan Ministers Address of Condolence.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 20th August, 1862.

REVEREND SIR:—With reference to my letter of the 27th March last, I have the honor to forward to you herewith copy of a despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, acknowledging the receipt of an address of condolence from the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Vancouver Island and British Columbia to the Queen; and requesting His Excellency the Governor to acquaint the Ministers from whom that address proceeded that it had been laid before Her Majesty.

I have the honor to be, Rev. Sir,
Your most ob'dt. and humble servant,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

THE REV. E. EVANS, D. D.

(Copy.)

The Duke of Newcastle to Governor Douglas.

DOWNING STREET, 6th June, 1862.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch marked "Separate," of the 27th of March, together with an Address of Condolence to the Queen from the Ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

You will acquaint the Ministers from whom this Address proceeds that it has been laid before the Queen, and you will convey to them Her Majesty's acknowledgements for their loyal and pious expressions of sympathy.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

GOV. DOUGLAS, C. B., &c.

PROBABLY ANOTHER MURDER AT CARIBOO. On the 30th August, on Williams Creek, S. A. Smith, the owner of an interest in Steele's great claim, was shot while standing on the threshold of his own cabin, by William Hill, an Oregon gambler. The ball passed through the unfortunate man's side, inflicting probably a mortal wound. Hill, after firing the pistol, fled, and had not been captured at latest dates. The cause of the shooting is not known; but it is conjectured that the gambler, while intoxicated, approached Smith and requested the loan of some money, which request the latter refused to comply with. The victim was known here as a sober, industrious man. Hill's reputation, on the contrary, is bad, and by his former associates he is spoken of as an "ugly" man when in liquor. Notwithstanding the large number of murders committed in the Cariboo region this season, it is a notable fact that not a single guilty party has been arrested—a state of things which shows that there must be something radically wrong in the administration of the law there. The facility with which murders and robberies are perpetrated in the mines, and the invariable escape of the perpetrators, is becoming alarming, and the miners threaten that if their lives and property are not protected by government, that they will rise and protect themselves against the villains who infest that country. Who can blame them.

SPECULATORS AROUND.—Large tracts of public land, in the vicinity of Port Angelos, W. T., the site of the new Puget Sound port of entry, have been "taken up," or preempted by land-grabbers, the majority of whom will hold the same for speculative purposes. The neighborhood of the proposed town is said to comprise some excellent farming land. The harbor of Port Angelos is pronounced the finest north of San Francisco on this coast. The custom house will be removed thither on the 1st of October.

Nanaimo Police Department.

NANAIMO, September 3d, 1862.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—The Nanaimo correspondent of the *Press*, in a letter published in that paper of the 21st ult., very truly remarks, among other things, "that whisky trading to the Indians is carried on at Nanaimo with but little restraint;" but he seems to attribute its cause wholly to the weakness of the Police force.

Now, sir, such is not the case; the most culpable parties are those who should endeavor to restrain the traffic, but who, some way or other, seem too much interested in the business themselves to do so.

All kinds of traps are set by the wise (?) and too active Police Department to detect one or two suspicious characters, as they are called, while others pursue the business without molestation; and the constable, it is asserted, is cognizant of their doing so. It is also said the magistrate is always on the alert; but what for? That's the question. For mosquitoes, probably—they are a terrible plague to a fellow, you know, at Nanaimo.

Talk of a magistrate ferreting out whisky sellers, eh? no fear of it. He keeps himself too closely within the precincts of his mansion, and is very seldom seen outside. Besides, you know, sir, such a course would be derogatory to his dignity, and would, perhaps he thinks, lower him and his position in the estimation of other *distinguished* officials, who evitate such mean proceedings. The constable can easily manage to arrive at a place where there has been a general row among his *tilicums*, just too late. He is never seen "on duty" in *some* parts of the town, while in other parts he is watching as though the people were so many deserters from the Bacchante.

You sir, who have always fought for us, will, I am sure, expose this laxity of principle in such authorities, and oblige by so doing not only your humble servant, but many at NANAIMO.

TOADS IN ROCKS.—There is much reason to doubt that toads have ever been found alive in the heart of blocks of stone, hermetically closed. They may have sometimes crept in through chinks and crannies and have continued alive for a comparatively long period; but the many stories told of their discovery in the solid and undisturbed strata of our earth will not bear examination. To a geologist the thing is simply impossible; the toad belonging to one age, and the rock to another, separated from it by millions of years. The toad, for example, of our secondary periods—the layrinthodons of the Crystal Palace restorations—were vastly unlike those of our degenerate days, and experiments have shown that, so far from being able to sustain life for ages, this reptile dies, slowly indeed, but surely in a few months. if immured in the manner referred to by your correspondent, who may find the subject very fairly discussed in White's *Natural History of Selborne*, edited by Captain Thos. Brown, Edingburg, 1833, note to Letter XXII.—*Notes and Queries*.

WASTING POWDER AND SHOT.—An infantry battalion close by was ordered by its Brigadier to form square, and in that formation fired volleys at the advancing Tartars, without, I believe, killing a man of them. Our old soldiers, untrained in all the minutiæ of position and judging distance drill, and armed with the much-abused old Brown Bess, could not certainly have done less damage. Upon more than one occasion during the war, the absurdity of imagining that an enemy can be destroyed by an infantry fire delivered at long ranges, or directed at troops not crowded together in formations, was made apparent to all, except, perhaps, a few unpractical men, whose judgment was biased by theories, and from whom no amount of actual illustration in the field could drive the opinions which they had formed upon the sands of Hythe. Upon one occasion I remember seeing a man get up from behind some cover where we had been concealed, about 20 yards from a line of our skirmishers, and get safely over a smooth open field, although fired at by every man of ours near him; some having reloaded and fired a second time at him.—*Narrative of the War with China.*

A CHINESE "HAPPY DESPATCH."—Much has been said about the "happy despatch" among the Japanese. But the Chinese often despatch a poor wretch in a somewhat unhappy manner. A letter dated Shanghae, May 3d, states that the keeper of an eating house in that city, had a few days before charged a visitor with eating a quantity of rice not paid for, when an angry dispute arose. A mandarin was sent for who ordered the victim to be ripped open to ascertain whether he had swallowed the food. It was done and no rice found. A false charge had been made; and to put things right, according to the Chinese idea, the head of the accuser was quickly taken off, when the magistrate was ready for another job.

TRASH OF ARMY CHAPLAINS.—A Philadelphia correspondent of a New York paper makes some damaging statements in regard to the "shepherds" in the United States army. One chaplain is reported to have "preached but twice since he entered his regiment." Another took no notice of the privates, but "was very attentive to the officers." A third "played cards regularly every day," had preached but once and then to a little squad, a portion of whom played cards during the service." Many of the soldiers seemed astonished when they were informed, on a certain occasion, that it was Sunday—remarking that they did not know they ever had any Sundays in their regiment.

WENT AWAY AS WISE AS HE CAME.—A professional gentleman, making a call, remembered the number of the residence, but forgot the name of the occupants. Ringing the bell, he was ushered into the parlor. Presently the lady of the house appeared. After a little preliminary talk, thinking very shrewdly to conceal his ignorance and acquire the knowledge he wanted, he quietly asked:

"Madame, how do you spell your name?"

"Our family," was the reply, "always spelt it with two t's."

☞ The District Attorney for Oswego county, N. Y., has announced that he shall prosecute all persons issuing shinplasters in his district.

☞ Night brings out stars as sorrow shows us truths. We can never see the stars till we can see little or naught else—and thus it is with truth.

[From the London Times, July 18.]

Rumored Capitulation of Gen. McClellan

Yesterday morning the following telegram was posted at Lloyd's:

QUEENSTOWN, July 17.

Reported by the Glasgow, screw steamer, July 5. Private news, by letter received two hours before sailing, which your agents believe to be reliable from the source whence it is obtained.

McClellan got on board the Galena gunboat after having proposed conditional surrender, which the others refused, declining any capitulation.

Generals Lee and Jackson in rear of Federals. Price, opposite to Lee, refused any terms. Goodman and Niel (Federals) arrived wounded at Fortress Monroe. They report McCall and Reynolds in the hands of the Confederates.

Later in the day the *Times* published a third edition, with the following despatch received from their "agent at Cork":

CORK, July 18.

The Glasgow has arrived. Her departure was delayed for an hour to receive a telegraphic despatch from Baltimore, dated 3d of July:

BALTIMORE, July 3.

A communication from Fortress Monroe, of the 2d inst., states that Generals Gorman and Meade had arrived there wounded.

They state that the divisions of Gen. McCall and Gen. Reynolds have surrendered to the Confederate forces.

Gen. McClellan was on board the Galena.

Gen. Jackson was in the rear of the Federal army, and Price in front of it.

Gen. Lee refuses, on the part of the Confederates, to grant any terms of capitulation, and demands from the Federal troops an unconditional surrender.

These details are given from the statement of the wounded General Gorman.

The Federal flags have been taken down from the newspaper affices in Baltimore.

The subjoined private telegram, per Glasgow steamer, was received in Liverpool yesterday:

NEW YORK, July 5.

Federal army in full retreat from before Richmond. McClellan had offered to capitulate, but General Beauregard had refused anything but unconditional surrender. McClellan had taken refuge on board the Galena. Confederate Generals Price and Lee were between Federals and Fortress Monroe. Several Federal generals killed and taken prisoners."

DOMESTIC SERVICE.—We are reminded here of a good-hearted housemaid in a clergyman's family, whose eyesight was in danger before she let anybody know her troubles. She valued her "religious privileges," and bore with much for their sake; and as often as she believed she had made up her mind to leave her place, her master's discourse to her on the trials of life, and descriptions of the beauty of patience upset her resolution, and induced her to try again. She was expected to call the pupils (it was a school), at six, summer and winter, and to serve the warm water, light the fires, and serve the breakfast, and have the schoolroom swept and in order, besides washing and dressing the little children—her mistress thinking it quite hard enough work for herself to be ready when the bell rang for prayers. All day the young woman was at work, full drive, as she and the cook must have been in a household of that size and construction. When the last of the family went to bed, at eleven o'clock, she was set down to make her master's fine shirts, by a single candle in the kitchen, and she rarely went to bed before one or two, except on Sunday nights. When invited out to tea at holiday times, she was told that if she was not home before nine she would be locked out; and it was no empty threat. The only way to procure her a sociable evening was by offering her a bed. Moreover, she was not allowed to go out without her work-bag, in which was a pair of wrist-bands, or a shirt front, which she was to bring home finished. When asked why she put up with such treatment, she alleged her unwillingness to give up her "religious privileges," and to inconvenience an inexperienced mistress. The state of her eyes settled the matter at last, and her sight was barely saved by a costly abstinence from work and wages. The mistress has probably learned from experience something of what it was that she required. The family emigrated to a place where, if servants are to be had at all, they would certainly refuse to work both night and day, or at all more than suited their convenience.—*Edinburgh Review.*

PITTS' PROPOSAL.—Pitts is a fast man, a sharp man, and a man of business tact. When Pitts goes to make a purchase, he always gets the lowest cash price, and then says, "Well, I'll look about, and if I don't find anything that suits me better, I'll call and take this." Pitts, like all fast men, is partial to the ladies, young ones in particular. Now, lately, Pitts says to himself: "I'm getting rather along in years, and so I'll marry."

His business qualities woudn't let him wait; so off he travels, calls upon a lady friend, and opens conversation by remarking that he would like to know what she thought about his getting married.

"Oh, Mr. Pitts, that is an affair in which I am not very greatly interested, and I prefer to leave it with yourself."

"But," says Pitts, "you are interested; and, my dear girl, will you marry me?"

The young lady blushed very red and hesitated; finally, as Pitts was very well to do in the world, she accepted him.

Whereupon the matter-of-fact Pitts responded:

"Well, I'll look about, and if I don't find anybody that suits me better, I'll come back."

HEAD AND HEART.—When Sir Francis Burdett died, Lord Alvanley was so much moved that he burst into tears, and refused to see any one for a couple of days. At last he mustered courage to ask when the funeral would take place?

"Not till next week, my lord," was the reply; "the surgeons are first to dissect his head."

"What do they expect to get there?" said the disconsolate Alvanley; "I have known poor Frank's head these thirty years, and I could never find anything in it. Better look to his heart."

Letter from Fort Alexandria.

FORT ALEXANDRIA, August 13, 1862.

DEAR * * * * We have arrived here to-day, after leaving our horses in the Bella Coula valley, as we found Slide No. 2 five miles long, and quite impassable. Great Slide at head of valley is barely passable for foot passengers. After arriving at the top of this Slide an undulating country commences, and the Indian trail passes along the ridges of various hills in an ESE direction, and 40 miles brings us to the great precipice, almost impassable also. We then proceed over a country covered with fallen timber and various swamps, for about 30 miles. The swamps are barely passable for foot passengers, and then there is about thirty miles of as rough road as need be found in the world—over rock, flint, and granite. The country is barren in the extreme; and I may say that not an acre of cultivable land exists in these regions. So the Indians say whenever we meet them. They tell us that all is the same, pointing north and east, and that in a northerly direction the swamps are impenetrable and too vast for Indians even to travel over them. Pantza we arrived at about 6 days from the valley of Bella Coola, and here we plainly saw the gap, in a southerly direction of the Bute Inlet Route. About this region of Pantza there is bunchgrass extending over about 20 miles of road. The fearfully extraordinary stories told about this route sound somewhat ridiculous to the traveler as he passes over the country about which so much has been made. The Bella Coola Valley, in its present state, is the only part of the road over which goods can be transported, and that must be done by water or pack Indians; otherwise, horses being used for the purpose, will be ruined. I believe that a trail may be made to Alexandria at a cost of from ten to fifteen thousand pounds sterling, and not short of the £15,000 before it is in good passable order. The distance from head of Slide to Alexandria is 220 miles. We hear tales of men making this distance in 6 days, and were told the same story before we left Bella Coola Valley, but fortunately did not give heed to the statements we obtained, or we might have been short of provisions before our journey was half over.

I have only to add that a route may be made with money, and as cheaply perhaps as through the Fraser district; but can the necessary capital be found to ensure the immediate execution of this work? and if so, what harbor is there? This I leave for nautical men to answer. The mud flat at the head of the harbor of Bentinck Arm is three quarters of a mile long, and then the tide covers the land for half a league more, and the river is not navigable up any portion of the Bella Coola Valley for small steamers. The water is very shallow, and the bed is full of immense blocks of granite, and the bends too short for a steamer to turn in. This I am informed of by competent judges.

These are the simple facts regarding this route, and I write them in a great hurry; therefore I have not time to give a more detailed account of the route, but be assured of this—that neither this year or next will the route be made. The expense is too great in a barren and unproductive country to warrant it, and the route (the old Indian trail) tending southerly instead of northerly, is a great disadvantage, you will observe, forming a triangle between the Slide and Alexandria.

We left Mr. Hood in the valley with his horses, which he brought up by Labouchere. I must now say adieu. We go to the mining region from this place in a fortnight, to have a look round, and then to come home by Lillooet and Fort Hope.

Yours, faithfully, G. F. F.

P. S.—We have met some men who have been induced to go to Bella Coola in hopes of getting work, and they had only provisioned themselves for 5 or 6 days, on account of misrepresentations made to them, by interested parties. It is supposed they are going to be starved, and to obviate such misfortunes, a notice will be put up here of the real distance.

The Butchers an Ungodly Set.

VICTORIA, Sept. 5, 1862.

EDITER COLONIST:—You would do a Great Service to the Christian public of Victoria By terning your attention to that disagracefull habbit indulged In By the Butchers of this towne in Keeping there place of Business open on Sunday until half past 10 o'clock it is Shoking for anny Chrisanized or rather Sivelsed comunity to Witnes Such Gross wikedness in there midest and more especially Now when one is at there head whom we must call father and rulling the treade of the taown he Suriey will Show a Good exampli by Closing his place of Busness on Sunday first I would Beg to recmend them that one of old has Said remember the Sabbath day to Keepe it holy & E. T. C. but if the will not do it for the Sake of him who is lord of all the earth and to whome all things belong even the cattle of a thousned hills the Should do it for ther owen sake it would also Give them health of bodey and Viger of mind to follow with diligance the Busness throughout the week and it would also Give them a oppertunity of attending the house of God to here preched Christe and him Crusified and to teast of that fountin of living waters of which if a man dirinketh he shall never dye Dear Sir you will pleas Give this a place in your valuable paper and my God Grant onto you the richest of heavens Blessings I am yours reply

A FRIEND.

Card from Constable Gough.

NANAIMO, Sept. 1st. 1862.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—In reply to a statement made by your correspondent "Justice, in your issue of the 12th ult. viz: that I had the prisoner Nelson employed at my house sharpening the tools that had formerly belonged to him, &c., I have to say that such statement is totally false, and I challenge the anonymous writer to prove the contrary. Whatever my failings or shortcomings may be in other respects, honesty of purpose and straightforward dealing shall ever characterize both the public and private conduct of

Your obedient servant,
EDWIN GOUGH.

☞ At the sale of the Earl of Pembroke's wines some fine Bordeaux sold as high as fifteen francs, and some Champagne at twelve francs a bottle.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 9, 1862.

Civic Affairs.

Although our City Council does not move along as rapidly as an old and experienced body, or as we may fairly expect them to do in the course of six months, yet, at their last sitting the business commenced or in course of completion compares favorably with the work done at any one sitting of the Assembly. The report on nuisances, as a general thing, is good—many of its features deserving prompt attention, not the least of which is protection against filling up our harbor. There are one or two other subjects deserving of special notice. For instance, the road to the Springs ought to be improved immediately—in advance of the rainy season. Although we favor the speedy establishment of water-works, either in the whole or in part by the city, or by a chartered company, still that cannot be done at once, so as to obviate the necessity of a road to the springs. The latter has to be done whether there be a water company or not. If a company were established to-day and in operation, many parties in the outskirts would be dependant on the springs for water; or on hydrants in different parts of the city, as the company would be unable to lay pipes to accommodate all. It is, then, but natural, that the springs should be the place from which outside parties would get their supply of water; and, as a matter of course, a good road is wanted. But at the same time it is hoped that the organization of a water company, or the speedy establishment of water-works will be hastened by the Council. At present town people do not get as much pure water as they want, owing to the expense. That is a substantial reason for providing a plentiful supply cheaper. Another is, we want hydrants at every corner as a protection against fire. Without water in greater abundance than cisterns supply, our town will still be but partially insured against fire. To help on public works, we observe that Mr. Searby has brought forward a motion to tax real estate five-eighths of one per cent. at once, through a special act of the Assembly. Now we have no earthly objection to raising taxes; but when it is proposed to raise them from real estate, we want to know whether personal property—whether the non-propertied portion of our city is to bear an equal share? If Councillors are disposed to fall into the financial schemes of the Assembly and make realty bear an undue share of taxes, they will secure a very strong opposition from property-holders. We protest against piling the taxes on real property and exempting other classes who ought to bear an equal share of our civic burdens. Because a lot of silly people in the Assembly have set up such a precedent is no reason why the City Council should follow it. Let a fairer system of taxation be adopted.

New Westminster as a Commercial Centre.—Only about a year and a half ago fears were expressed by many really sensible people that New Westminster as a commercial depot would eventually rank with, if it did not entirely eclipse, Victoria. How baseless such fears were, time has proved, and New Westminster, instead of becoming a place of commercial importance, seems destined to occupy the position of a third-rate island village, with nothing but sappers and miners, mosquitoes and fir-tree stumps to induce immigrants to make it their home. The cause of this depression is found in the fact that a week or ten days are generally occupied by sail vessels in making the trip from Victoria to New Westminster, and as long a period in returning. This of course will not pay British Columbian consignees, who generally wish their goods delivered promptly, and accordingly prefer to send them to Victoria by sail, and thence re-ship on river steamers to their point of destination. One would naturally suppose that this double handling of freight would bring additional charges, and that to ship direct from San Francisco to the capital of British Columbia would be the most economical course to pursue. But such is not the fact. It will cost more to ship goods from San Francisco direct to New Westminster than it does to ship the same *via* Victoria. As a proof: A merchant just up from the Bay reports that he was asked $8 per ton for 150 tons taken direct from that port to New Westminster, and only $5 50 for the same quantity *via* this port—the ship-owners furnishing as an excuse for their apparently exorbitant demand in the first instance that the length of time consumed on the trip between Victoria and New Westminster more than reached the difference asked for in freight. The future of Mosquitotown, as a forwarding station for Victoria goods, is a bright one; but as a commercial centre, its "future" seems a century remote from the present.

Provisions at Cariboo.—Every steamer from the neighboring Colony brings us gratifying intelligence of the growing plentitude of provisions at the mines. Flour at the Forks of Quesnelle has taken a tumble from 70 cents per pound to 50 cents, and we are much mistaken if there are not many traders who would willingly dispose of their stocks of staples for cash at even a less figure than the latter quotation. We therefore live in hopes that before this year's mining season has entirely gone by, that food for both man and beast will be obtainable at rates considerably below the famine prices which have ruled in the diggings very much to the profit of the merchants, but decidedly to the disadvantage of the Colony. If flour can be had on Antler Creek for 60 cents per pound, and other articles of everyday consumption in like ratio, there can be but little doubt that many claims abandoned because they would not yield "grub-money" at the famine rates, will be immediately opened. The great desideratum at Cariboo is food at living rates. Once get that want supplied and every interest in the land will prosper.

Hon. Malcolm Cameron.—This distinguished gentleman was handsomely entertained by the people of New Westminster, who got up a steamboat excursion to Pitt River in his honor.

News from Southern America.

From the Central American States we have not to chronicle the usual amount of intestine feuds. From Guatemala to Costa Rica all was quiet by the last accounts. The re-opening of the Nicaragua Transit Route will take place next month, when it is said the Moses Taylor will commence to run. In the meantime the works are being pushed forward energetically. Materials for the company have arrived in large quantities at San Juan, on the east coast. The failure of the corn crop this year in Nicaragua has caused great distress among the poorer classes; at the same time money is very scarce.

The news from New Granada presents the ordinary quota of petty quarrels. At Panama the Governor of the State published a manifesto declaring that General Mosquera, Provisional President of the Republic, had, through his agent, Col. Santa Coloma, violated the sovereign rights of the State. It seems that while the Governor Guardia was at Santiago, a proclamation was issued at the instance of Col. Santa Coloma deposing Guardia and substituting Gov. Dios. Gen. Mosquera, the President, has annulled the laws disqualifying foreigners from holding real estate in the Republic. Foreigners now become citizens upon their arrival in the country, and acquire all the rights, and are subject to all the duties of natives, with the exception of exemption from military service for twenty-one years, and freedom from all but local taxes. The government are endeavoring to form a company in London for encouraging immigration from Europe, principally for the cultivation of the valuable lands in Cauca ceded to the London bond-holders.

It appears likely that there will be some trouble between Equador and New Granada. A party of New Granadians having crossed the frontier in pursuit of a retreating force were ordered to retire, when they fired upon an Equadorian officer and wounded him. The New Granadians have refused to dismiss the colonel commanding the aggressors and the prefect of the district, so that Equador has determined to enforce that demand, and for that purpose has sent 1000 men into the Grenadian Province of Pasto.

Congress had commenced its preparatory session in Lima, Peru, on the 13th July. The President will present a law of general amnesty to political offenders, which will be sanctioned by Congress. A great deal of excitement existed in the debates with respect to the Mexican question. They contend that the Spanish-American Republics ought to close their ports to the French if the war is continued. Consuls have been sent to Mexico to watch the progress of affairs.

The German colony of Prozozo, in the wilds of Peru, have succeeded admirably.

All was quiet in Bolivia by the last accounts. The Government is now established in Cochabamboo. From Chile we have Valparaiso dates as late as the 2d July. There was a bill before Congress for the establishment of a National Bank by means of a public loan. According to the report of the Secretary of War the standing army was only 2,828 men, and the national militia 29,839 men in all. The decimal, metrical system of measurement has been adopted by the government, and is to come in force in all the ports 1st of January next. The Secretary of State, on being requested by the members of the House of Representatives to lay before Congress the papers and information relative to the course taken by the Chilean Government on the invasion of Mexico, informed them that instructions had been given to the Minister at Washington to confer with that Cabinet—and to act in concert with the other Spanish-American Ministers at that Capital. The Chilean Government had also sent a Minister to London with a protest showing the impropriety of such an intervention, to be laid before the Cabinets of England, France, and Spain.

Change of Ministry seems to be the order of the day in Brazil at present. The Caxais Ministry was defeated by a mere surprise on May 21, and a new one composed of liberals, and moderate conservatives, was immediately formed, under the leadership of Senor Zacharias Goeset Vasconcellos. It was not thought that it could last long, and we perceive by our last files that the Zacharias ministry has in its turn given place to another cabinet, with the Marquis Olinda for President of the Council. Brazil presents quite a contrast to all the South American republics. While all the latter have by turns been the scene of intestine struggles retarding their progress, Brazil has been quietly progressing in everything that tends to build up a great nation. Her trade and commerce have been steadily increasing. Her magnificent resources are rapidly developing through the extension of her railway system, and we perceive that she has determined that at the end of three years her mighty river the Amazon, and its tributaries, shall be thrown open to the commerce of the world.

Supreme Court.

[BEFORE CAMERON, C. J.]

(In Equity) Anderson *vs.* Williamson and Jeffray.

FOURTH DAY.

Mr. Cary (instructed by Mr. Drake) for the plaintiff. Mr. Ring and Mr. McCreight (instructed by Mr. Dennes) for defendant, Williamson.

The defendant, Jeffery, was not represented.

At the sitting of the Court, yesterday morning, Mr. Ring commenced his argument in support of defendant, Williamson. The learned counsel had not concluded his argument when, at 4 o'clock, the Court was adjourned until Wednesday next.

Patriotic.—Wm. H. Aspinwall, a New York merchant, recently remitted to the U. S. War Department a check for $25,000, being the amount of profit realized by the firm of Howland and Aspinwall in the sale of a quantity of Enfield rifles to Government some months previous.

Up at London.—On the 15th July at London, England, the steamship Robert Lowe, and clippers Jasper, Julia, and frigate Bird, were up for Vancouver Island.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, Sept. 6.

Busy Scenes.—Yesterday the water front presented an animated appearance. At the Hudson Bay Company's wharf the ship Somass, bark W. B. Scranton, and brig W. D. Rice, were discharging cargo; anchored about thirty yards from the same wharf was the ship Lockett, engaged in transferring her cargo to lighters. At St. Ours', the barks D. M. Hall and Ocean Bird were lying—the former discharging and the latter preparing to do so. Truckmen were engaged in wheeling the packages to the storehouses or drays, and draymen in turn were employed in carting the same to their several places of deposit. At the Union Wharf the hands of the schooner W. L. Richardson were busied in receiving cargo intended for San Francisco. Probably, all told, not less than 150 white men were yesterday employed in various capacities at our wharves, who, had the vessels not arrived, would have remained idle. At Esquimalt the ship Iconium discharged her freight of live stock. Vancouver Island never saw such lively times before; and everybody able and anxious to work is hard at it.

Fortifying Esquimalt Harbor.—The work of fortifying Esquimalt harbor has just been commenced. Ten or twelve large guns have been landed from the Bacchante on Hospital Point, where a fifty-gun battery will be erected. Two of these guns are 68-pounders, and the others are long 32's or broadside guns. When the Topaze returns she will bring 15 more large barkers for the projected battery, which will be erected on Hospital Point—an admirable location for defensive purposes. In a week or ten days the Naval Hospital will be removed to the opposite side of the harbor, where the barracks now are. It is intended that two storehouses, each 37 x 75 feet, shall be erected from the material intended for the Sanitorium.

Fine Apples.—We were yesterday shown by A. C. Anderson, Esq., a sample of apples of the species known as "red Juno," plucked from a tree in his garden of only two years' growth. The apples are large, for the kind, and as palatable as any we remember to have tasted elsewhere. Most of the young orchards on this Island are doing well, and after this season very little fruit will be imported from Oregon or California;—in fact, in two year's time we expect a surplus.

Beans.—The Somess was yesterday engaged in landing the 233 tons of beans brought by her from Chili—sufficient to supply the market for a twelve month, at least. The Scranton brought back a quantity of beans shipped from here to San Francisco by a trader, in the expectation of obtaining a high price, but on their arrival there beans had declined, and the sacks in question were not even taken from the vessel.

Scottish National Memorial.—John J. Cochrane, Esq., of this city, has been requested to receive subscriptions in aid of the erection of a Scottish National Memorial to H. R. H. the late Prince Consort. The co-operation of Scotchmen residing in these colonies is earnestly requested by the Edinburgh Committee, and the call will, we trust, be heartily responded to.

In the Harbor.—The following named sea-going vessels were in the harbor yesterday: Steamers Beaver, Thames, Emily Harris and Caledonia; ships Lockett and Somas; barks W. B. Scranton, Ocean Bird and D. M. Hall; brigs W. D. Rice and Cadboro; schooner W. L. Richardson. The ship Iconium was at Esquimalt.

Acquitted.—Go-home, an Indian indicted for choking another Indian to death, was yesterday acquitted in the Court of Assizes. A "chum" of Go-home's, indicted for the same crime, had a *nolle pros.* entered in his case.

On the Spit.—The bark Ocean Bird, in entering the harbor yesterday morning without a pilot, struck the sand-spit where she remained until floated off by the tide. No damage was sustained.

At Esquimalt.—It was the merchant ship Iconium, and not the war vessel Clio, which arrived at Esquimalt with live stock on Thursday night. She comes to Pickett & Co.

The Town Council.—It is believed that this body will hold but one regular meeting in each week, on Monday evenings, commencing at 7 o'clock.

Adjourned.—The Court of Assizes has been adjourned for the term and the jurors discharged.

Monday, Sept. 8.

Epidemic.—Sore throats, coughs, and colds in the head are epidemic in Victoria this season. Nearly every person one meets has a cold in his upper story, and not a few are laid up with one or both of the complaints. To the cool nights which we are enjoying, the epidemic is attributable. A due regard for health would suggest changes of clothing to suit the temperature of the atmosphere; and parties who for business or pleasure are called into the night air should always be warmly clothed at this season of the year. Better to suffer a little inconvenience than to lay the foundation for disease in future years.

Royal Hospital.—At this institution there are at present writing 27 patients—9 more than the capacity of the building will accommodate with any degree of comfort. Several of the patients are lying on "shakedowns," or mattrasses and blankets spread on the floor. The state of the Hospital finances it is extremely difficult to arrive at since Owens stole the £233 belonging to its fund, and *clatawaed* to Cariboo; but there is no doubt that matters—in a deplorable pecuniary state before—are in a far worse condition now. In point of cleanliness, the Hospital will compare with any other in the world.

Hay.—Our farmers seem determined not to be caught napping next winter to the same extent as last, for we observe that they are engaged in stacking large quantities of hay on their premises ready for use should the length or severity of the season prevent their cattle from shifting for themselves, or for sale, in case it is not required for home consumption. A large hay-press arrived for Mr. Lenevue the other day. It is the first on the Island, and with its assistance hay intended for market may be properly pressed and baled.

Swimming Match.—Fully 300 persons broke the Sabbath yesterday at Esquimalt by witnessing the swimming match between a Frenchman and a Kanaka. The Kanaka won the race of two miles by about ten feet. At the conclusion of the race, each man tried who could stay in the water the longest, and the Frenchman won. The latter was as fresh as a daisy when he emerged from the water; but the Kanaka appeared used up. Large sums of money were lost and won on the result.

Arrival of "Seaman's Bride."—The ship Seaman's Bride, with eighty-five passengers from Melbourne, Australia, by way of San Francisco, arrived at Esquimalt on Saturday morning. The ship had on board, when she reached San Francisco, over 200 passengers, 125 of whom, upon hearing bad news from this place, declined to continue the voyage to this port She comes consigned to Dickson, Campbell & Co.

Complaining.—A few of the passengers by the Seaman's Bride are grumbling at the treatment sustained by them during the passage of that vessel from Australia; but whether the ill-treatment complained of consisted in hard knocks or in bad "grub," we have not heard. Suits against the ship are threatened.

Deadly Weapons.—A man employed on the ship Locket was arrested Saturday night, charged with carrying deadly weapons and threatening to use them on a citizen. The fellow was very violent, and considerable trouble was experienced by the officer in taking him to the station house.

Small Pox Hospital.—Two white men, afflicted with the small pox, are at this institution. One has nearly recovered; the other has the disease in a confluent form, and is dangerously ill.

Drunkards.—That "old King Cole is a jolly old soul," cannot be disputed. A baker's dozen of his courtiers were picked up by the police on Saturday night and taken to cells for safe keeping.

Brought Around.—The tug Emily Harris brought a number of the passengers by the Australian ship Seaman's Bride from Esquimalt yesterday.

From British Columbia.—The steamers Enterprise and Eliza Anderson arrived from New Westminster, on Saturday morning last, with 125 passengers and $50,000 in treasure.

The "Mutine."—This man-of-war, while at San Francisco, lost a large number of men by desertion.

☞ The Presbyterian Church Society now worship in the Police Court Room.

Tuesday, Sept. 9.

New Buildings—Are rising in every direction. The three-story brick hotel on Government street begins to assume gigantic proportions; the roof of Bendixen's two-story brick, on View street, was "wet" on Saturday night last; three stores will be commenced immediately at the corner of Langley and Fort streets. Several buildings on the site of the market (two of the number brick) are projected; and any number of private residences are in process of construction in the suburbs. Material, with the exception of lumber, is cheap: labor is plenty and the weather favorable. For these combined reasons *quidnunces* are either rushing up their structures or preparing to do so.

At Death's Door.—On the road between Rock Bay and Ellice Point a sculptor has erected a shanty and commenced to chisel monuments. Two or three samples—and fine ones they are—of his handicraft ornament the exterior of the shanty. A little further on a small frame building is in process of erection. On our way to Esquimalt yesterday, mounted on our Pegasus, we stopped and asked a man seated on a log if the building was to be "an hotel?" "An hotel" replied he; "yes, if you call a whisky-mill an hotel, this *is* to be one." Whisky mills and tombstones! It needs but the presence of an undertaker's establishment to complete the picture. The first will keep the two last busy.

The Immigration Board.—This Board is doing a noble work. Mr. Graham, the gentleman in charge of the office, informs us that he has already found employment for 50 laborers, and wants 20 more immediately. Yesterday a farmer applied for 10, and all that Mr. Graham could send him was two. A man is also wanted to build a short piece of road—a month's job; another to grade a road; and farmers want the remainder. Let our citizens make it understood that 20 "hard-fists" are wanted to-day at the Immigration Office, and send their needy friends along. By such means the list would soon be filled and the hands of the committee strengthened for further exertions. Everybody must help in such times as these.

From Stickeen.—The schooner Surprise arrived, last night about 12 o'clock, from Stickeen. She brings some half dozen passengers from along the coast, but no returning adventurers from Stickeen.

Going Away.—The flag-ship Bacchante will sail hence for the southern coast on the 15th inst. The cruise will be of several months duration.

Grand Regatta.—On Saturday, the 20th inst., it is intended that a grand regatta shall take place in Victoria harbor for all classes of boats—sailing, rowing and canoes. A programme of the race and the prizes will be issued in a day or two. Some $250 as prize money was collected yesterday.

☞ At a meeting of Deluge Engine Co., held last evening, J. S. Drummond, Alex. Clark and J. L. Buckley, were elected as delegates to represent that company in the Board of Delegates for the ensuing year.

Next Steamer.—The next ocean steamer will come *via* Portland, and will be due on Monday next, having probably left San Francisco yesterday.

Letter from Keithley's Creek.

Keithley's Creek, Aug., 9, 1862.

Editor British Colonist:—I came down from Antler yesterday; find no change. "Grub" is getting plenty. Flour is now selling here for 70c.; bacon, 70c.; beans, 70c.; mutton, 60c.; beef, 50c.; dried apples, 90c.; vegetables, no demand, although there are plenty of lettuce, raddish, turnips, &c., right here.

Owing to the constant rains for the last week, men have not been doing much, but it is now fine weather, for a rarity; and, as far as my experience goes, this creek will do as well as any of them. I was over to Grouse, Harvey, and Goose Creeks a few days ago. The men all appear cheerful; but I must say prospects do not look encouraging.

E. F. B.

Showing Off at Church.—The piety that goes to church enwrapped in costly lace, and crowned with a fifty dollar bonnet, is not of a kind which strikes a bee-line for the better world. When one enters a place of worship where the female devotees are dressed as for the opera, and there is an odor as of a perfumer's store, a flutter of plumy, glittering fans, a multitude of heads tricked out in all the bravery of Fashion's Flora, and a general indication of a desire to adore the Creator *a la mode*, it is difficult to believe that the child-like simplicity of soul, which is essential to genuine religion, is a staple article in *that* congregation. When the shepherd of such a showy flock pronounces the solemn words, "The Lord is in his holy temple," it must occur to him, one would think, that Vanity and Ostentation have intruded themselves there. The rustle and the glare of silks, the flaunting of embroidery handkerchiefs, the display of splendid prayer-books embossed and clasped with gold, by no means symbolize the humility and contrition of spirit with which conscious offenders should bow before the Judge in whose pity is their only hope. We should like to know upon what *principle* persons who call themselves Christians attend public worship attired as for a fashionable fete. Can it be that dashing girls go to church to make conquests there; that gay young men go a lady-killing to the House of Prayer.

"Woman's Rights" not usually Talked About.—Martha Homebred, in *Fun*, gives the following list of "Woman's Rights" which have been sadly overlooked:

It is woman's right to stay at home. For what other reason did her husband marry her?

It is woman's right to have her home in order whenever her husband returns from business.

It is woman's right to be kind and forbearing whenever her husband is annoyed.

It is woman's right to examine her husband's linen, and see that it wants neither mending nor buttons.

It is woman's right to be satisfied with her old dresses until her husband can buy her new ones.

It is woman's right to be content when her husband declares he is unable to take her to the sea side.

It is woman's right to nurse her children, instead of leaving it to a maid.

It is woman's right to get her daughters married—happily or not at all.

It is woman's right to feel pleased, though her husband unexpectedly brings a friend to dinner.

It is woman's right to feel content with her own garments, without encroaching on those of her husband.

And, finally, it is woman's right to remain a woman, without endeavoring to be a man.

Application of the Stereoscope to the Study of Euclid.—A valuable application of the stereoscope to educational purposes has just been made. Every one who has gone through the 11th book of Euclid is aware of the great difficulty, which is superadded to that of the problem itself, of the clear appreciation of the diagrams. Treating of solid figures, it is impossible to convey an accurate idea by diagrams on a flat surface, and this difficulty is really the greatest of the two in the case of the more intricate propositions. G. F. Sams has now brought out a series of slides, which, when viewed in the stereoscope, will be found of the greatest assistance to the student. When viewed in this instrument, the lines, instead of lying flat upon the paper, stretch like wires from point to point in space; planes are seen to intersect each other like sheets of cardboard, inclined at various angles; and solid angles and pyramids have their edges and angular points in such tangible relief that a model could not afford a better illustration of the text. The letters, also, are so contrived as to appear to belong to the points to which they refer, and to stand out at the proper distances from the spectators.

☞ "*Our American Cousin*" was still being played nightly at the Theatre Royal, London, having already run nearly 200 nights.

☞ Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of Baltimore, was sojourning at Newport. He had taken Goffe's Cottage, on the Old Beach road.

☞ According to the last accounts from Alexandria, the Egyptian grain harvest promises this year to be very abundant.

☞ The wheat crop has been harvested in New Jersey, and it is represented to be the heaviest seen in that State for several years past.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 9, 1862.

A Comax Expedition.

What is the reason our exertions for the purpose of inducing people to settle down upon our agricultural lands have been allowed to subside? Any one walking along Yates street yesterday afternoon, could not but regret seeing a number of fine able-bodied men preparing to leave the country. Among them no doubt were many who could have been induced to make this country their home if they could see their way clearly to some certainty, to some means of making a good living. Victorians have been lax in their efforts to retain population. They have been contented with doing too little. Any one who has resided here any length of time is firmly convinced that we have a large share of everything requisite to make a great country. That the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms yield their stores most bountifully to those who seek them. All that is wanted is a little patience and persevering exertion in almost any walk to lead to independence. Now it should be the duty of every man who has the good of this country at heart to exert himself and point out to new-comers the many modes by which men may be sure to succeed in this country. It is not very long since we had an expedition for the purpose of settling the plains to the north of this. Those who had the chief lead in that undertaking seem to have been contented with a temporary crown of laurels. The effort was exhausted. The tree was planted, and it may grow or not just as it lists. That is not the way to do business. It is only by long and continuous exertion that any thing substantial can be accomplished, no matter what may be the object sought to be attained. And this continuity can only be attained by system. We would therefore suggest that other expeditions be inaugurated—be continued; that men should be induced to put down their names, and that the Government should afford every facility, by giving intending settlers a free passage to their destination. It has been said that some of the men were scattered rather too much in Cowichan. We are not aware that this is the case; but surely there is no necessity for it, especially in the Comax country, where thousands of acres of the fiest land in the world are to be had, allowing men to be located quite close to one another. There are hundreds of men around town, who will not likely do much of any consequence during the winter, who might at far less expense spend the season by ranching in the Comax country; taking with them tools, books, a supply of ammunition, and not a great quantity of provisions, for there is game enough up there to enable them to live in the best of style. They could fence their farms, and be ready to put in at least a small crop in the spring. No doubt the Government will be induced to give employment to a number up there on some work of public utility, such as roads, &c. We hope the matter will not be allowed to be shelved, without further efforts. That would be unfair toward those who have lately settled there.

Address to His Excellency.

The Mayor of Victoria and the members of our Town Council yesterday morning waited upon His Excellency the Governor and presented the following address:

Unto His Excellency James Douglas, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of the Colony of Vancouver Island, etc., etc.

We the undersigned Mayor and Councillors of the City of Victoria, beg to approach Your Excellency in order to express on the occasion of entering upon our official duties, our loyal devotion and strong attachment to our beloved Queen Victoria, whose Representative in this Colony you are.

We feel assured we will at all times find your Excellency an able advocate and supporter of all measures which may tend to advance the interests of the City of Victoria and also that your Excellency will render us every assistance and procure such information as may be necessary to enable us to discharge our official duties with justice to the public and credit to ourselves, which is our sole ambition.

Signed on behalf of the Mayor and Council of the City of Victoria.

THOMAS HARRIS, Mayor.
ALGERNON AUSTEN, Clerk of the Council (pro tem).

McDOWELL AND SIGEL.—The brief telegram which states that Gen. McDowell of the Northern army has been shot by Gen. Sigel of the same army, for a cause not stated, is generally discredited; the dubious source from whence the information was obtained—the secession city of Baltimore—being considered sufficient to stamp it as untrue in the opinion of many. Various causes are ascribed for the alleged shooting—one of which it is said is that McDowell endeavored to steal Sigel's laurels, acquired by him at the battle of Warrenton. Another authority has it that McDowell was detected in treachery. This is all mere conjecture, however, as there may be no foundation in fact for the telegram. McDowell was commander of the Union forces at the disastrous battle of Bull Run, since which time he has occupied a position in the army subordinate to McClellan. Sigel is a German, who won distinction in Germany in 1848, and also in the States of Missouri and Arkansas in 1861–'62. He was lately transferred to the army of Virginia, and placed in command of a corps under Pope. It is related of Sigel, when commander of an insurrectionary army in Baden, one of the German States, that he shot an inferior officer dead for a disobedience of orders which led to the defeat of his forces.

FLOATED OFF.—The bark Sheet Anchor was floated off from Dungeness Spit and is once more in sailing trim.

BEANS.—The new crop of beans has just begun to find its way into the San Francisco market.

Arrival of the steamer Pacific.

FIGHTING ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK!

GEN. McDOWELL SHOT BY GEN. SIGEL.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Pacific arrived at Esquimalt Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, bringing 2 days later dates. The news is important:

CHICAGO, August 27—11.30 A.M.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—The *Democrat* learns that on Thursday last Rosekrans left Corinth. The army, 30.000 or 40,000 strong, proceeded southward towards Linetown. where about 15.000 rebels were lying under Armstrong. Price is at Tupelo, with 25.000 men. It is probable that on being threatened, Price and Armstrong will combine and give Rosekrans battle. The withdrawal of the forces under Rosekrans will not leave Corinth exposed, as enough men will remain for all emergencies.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The *Tribune's* correspondent says that in the rebel attack on Cattle's Station, $4,000 belonging to the Quartermaster's Department was taken. A captain in Burnell's legion, lying hid in a house near the railroad track, heard Gen. Stewart give positive orders to spare McDowell's baggage train, but seize Pope's and destroy whatever was not of public importance. The order was implicitly obeyed, although McDowell's wagons were close at hand.

A contraband who came in yesterday reports that our troops were whipping the rebels, and that we had captured 13 guns. A cavalry lieutenant came in last night, who confirms the report, and says that 16 guns were captured. He also says that when Stonewall Jackson's forces reached Bennett's Ford, 18 or 20 miles from here, part of McDowell's forces were on the south bank of the river. They secreted themselves under cover of the woods, when Jackson's forces passed them and attempted to Ford the river. While making this attempt Pope's troops opened a destructive fire, and at the same time McDowell's men threw themselves in their rear, thus bringing them between two fires. An officer says of this portion of Jackson's forces that he could not say how many were annihilated, but that the river was red with rebel blood. This story is given for what it is worth. It is believed in Fredericksburg. It is also believed that fighting is still going on.

Our gunboats have captured a rebel steamer laden with 5,000 stand of arms near Milliken's Bend. The arms were destined for Hindman, at Little Rock, Ark.

CHICAGO, August 26, 12M

The report that Fort Donelson was abandoned seems to have been premature. A despatch from the operator [telegraphic] at Paducah, says that Fort Donnelson was attacked by 700 rebels yesterday, and that after an engagement of an hour they were repulsed with the loss of 30 killed and wounded. The Federal loss was 2 wounded.

Buckner, with 20,000 men, is at Somerset, Ky.

Twenty-three slaves were emancipated to-day by the Provost Marshal General. The local Provost Marshals throughout the State have been authorized to grant free papers to slaves proven to belong to rebels.

Our troops now in Missouri are everywhere living on the rebels, in accordance with recent orders.

Rebel Marylanders in large numbers have crossed into Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—The *Bulletin* has information from a gentleman who left the Rappahannock yesterday morning, that our troops had frequent skirmishes with the rebels, while falling back from the Rapidan. The losses are not serious. Gen. Pope holds the railroad bridges. We hold two commanding positions opposite the Rappahannock which the rebels assailed several times Our troops who are distributed along the river resisted all the assaults. They will be able to maintain their position at the Junction till the other army corps enable them to assume the offensive. The rebels are endeavoring to turn our right at its rear by way of Warrenton.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The rebels attempted to cross the Rappahannock on the night of the 21st. Three rebel regiments rushed across a temporary bridge, and no sooner had they crossed than Sigel's battery opened upon the bridge, and the fourth shot completely demolished it, at the same time a deadly fire of musketry assailed the rebels in front. Their retreat was cut off, and nearly 2000 are said to have been captured. About 400 were killed and wounded. The enemy having failed in this, strove to outflank Sigel by crossing at French Ford, but reinforcements were ordered up and the enemy were repulsed.

The greatest crisis of the war is past. The nation is safe. Pope's artillery is now guarding the line of the Rappahannock. Porter has joined him. Burnside has massed a large army at Fredricksburg.

NEW YORK, August 26.—New regiments arrive daily at Alexandria and are sent forward to Pope. The corps under Gen. Franklin is at Alexandria. It is believed that the whole army of the Potomac will camp 2½ miles from Alexandria.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—The rebels in the attack at Fort Donelson yesterday had 4,500 infantry, 350 cavalry and two field-piece. The Federal force was only 4 companies.

A despatch from Lexington says that there is no occasion for alarm about Gen. Morgan's position at Cumberland Gap. A courier just arrived reports a fear of starvation. The rebels are 15,000 strong in front and 30,000 in the rear, under Bragg, Lloyd and Kirby Smith.

Cassius M. Clay was sent to-day with his brigade. Gen. Nelson also takes the field. The Kentucky negro brigade to repair bridges will leave to-morrow.

A despatch from Frankfort says that Gen. Morgan repulsed a large force of rebels on the other side of the Gap. Col. Carrad alse also had several more skirmishes with rebels and repulsed them every time.

The enemy expect to starve Gen. Morgan out, but no fears of this are entertained, as he has 30 days' forage and provisions.

LATER.

The following dispatch was received *via* Portland, overland:

CHICAGO, August 27.—Lexington, Ky., 25th. A messenger from Richmond, Ky., reports on Saturday morning, Col. Metcalf, with 900 cavalry and two companies of Tennessee infantry was attacked by Scott's rebel cavalry numbering 2500 with two pieces of artillery, at Big Hill, five miles from Richmond. Metcalf's forces retreated to Richmond. Scott demanded surrender of Richmond. Metcalf sent back word that if he waned the town he must fight for it.

3,000 Federal infantry then came up and Metcalf left them in Richmond while he pursued the rebels across Rock Castle River.

Nothing further from Metcalf. His loss in skirmishes was fifty killed, wounded and missing. Scott's loss unknown.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.

The *Press* of this city has a rumor that Gen. Sigel shot General McDowell through the head on the battle-field at Warrenton. The news comes from Baltimore.

The position of the Federal army is as follows:

The line of the Rappahannock is securely held from Fredericksburg to Warrenton, a distance of 40 miles. This is 56 miles from the Federal Capital. The right wing under Sigel can easily be reached by railroad, and the left wing via Aqua Creek. McClellan's arms is re-organizing near Alexandria. The publication of the number of the forces is not allowed, but must be large.

European Intelligence.

CAPE RACE, Aug. 25.—The following is additional news by the Hibernia:

At a conference is London there were representatives from Italy, Portugal, Spain, Australia, and sundry South American States. All made more or less encouraging representations of what their country was capable of producing [in cotton?]

The London Daily *News* had an editorial on the rapid expansion of the emancipation scheme in the prosecution of the American war. It says that it is not to be expected that the northern people would see at the outset that the extinction of slavery was their true aim and only practicable issue to put an end to the war. The extinction of slavery was now undoubtedly becoming the master spirit of the struggle. Every moment makes new abolitionists, and when there are enough of them to satisfy President Lincoln, he will speak the word and make the sign which shall save the Republic.

The Marquis Pepoli had arrived at Paris from Turin. It was believed that his mission was to submit to the Emperor a plan for the occupation of Rome by a mixed garrison of French and Italian troops.

It was believed at Palermo that Garibaldi still intends to embark at Messina. It was supposed that the 15th of August was fixed upon as the day for a demonstration hostile to France. Throughout Italy, says the correspondent of the London *Times*, visiting Venice and writing on the 10th, there is still an unconceivable swarming from all parts towards the south, and the Government authorities find the greatest difficulty in preventing landings on the coast of Sicily.

The Italian moderate journals condemn the course of Garibaldi. It is generally believed that the 25th August is fixed for his demonstration, throughout Italy, against Francis II.

LATER FROM CHINA.—Passengers by the brig Ida D. Rogers, which arrived in port latedly from Shanghae, via Hakodadi, Japan, brings information that the steam-tug Union Star (of San Francisco) Captain Belcher, burst her boiler at Shanghae, on the 1st of June last, whereby nearly fifty persons were killed. This is the third California steamer destroyed within a few months—the Santa Cruz, Cortes, and lastly the Union Star.

The trade on the Yang-tse-kang was in a most flourishing condition. The steamer John T. Wright, from this port, had arrived at Shanghae.

From Japan we learn that one-third of the inhabitants of Osaca, in that Empire, had died of cholora during the past year—more people, it is estimated, than the population of New York city.—*S. F. Ex.*

LATER FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA—THE MURDERS AT SUMMIT LAKE, ETC.—The steamer Enterprise, with 125 passengers and a small amount of treasure, arrived on Thursday. The news is not encouraging from the mines. No new diggings have been struck. Owens the defaulter, has bought a tunnel-claim on Williams Creek. The three bodies found in Summit Lake proved to be those of men murdered some time last spring—no doubt immigrants on their way to the mines, who will never be missed in this country. The head of each man had been smashed with an ax, and the bodies sunk in the lake by tying a rope around their ankles and stuffing large stones inside of their pantaloons. A paper on which appeared "Munro—Pemberton—$500," was found on the person of one of the murdered men. An inquest was held and a verdict of "murdered by parties unknown" returned. The remains were decently interred. The victims were, from all appearances, deprived of life while encamped for the night and sleeping. The dead body of an unknown man in an advanced state of decomposition has been found near Quesnelle Lake.

Correction.

VICTORIA, Sept. 2, 1860.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—In your daily of the 2d inst., an article appears stating that Mr. McCoy is about organizing an expedition of Americans to explore the country in the vicinity of Cariboo and thence east to the Rocky Mountains, and refers to the American Consul for further information. The organization, if being made, is entirely unknown to me, and the reference without my knowledge or consent.

Respectfully, your Obd't Serv't,
ALLEN FRANCIS.

A STOPPER.—A renowned clergyman of Lincolnshire, lately preached rather a long sermon from the text "Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." After the congregation had listened about an hour, some began to get weary and went out; others soon followed, greatly to the annoyance of the minister. Another person started, whereupon the parson stopped the sermon, and said, "That's right, gentlemen; as fast as you are weighed, pass out." He continued his sermon at some length after that, but no one disturbed him by leaving.

☞ The bark Rival has been sold at San Francisco, to go into the Victoria trade, for $21,500.

Scheme of Extermination.

A San Francisco paper says: The following is an extract from a letter of a Yankee merchant in New Orleans, who has grown rich by his forty years traffic among the people there. For cold blooded atrocity it is hard to equal it; but we can tell the miserable fellows who plot this mischief, that the brave men who are fighting in the field—only for the Union as it was—will never make this such a war of extermination. We can tell them also that the Democracy of the North will never consent to the subversion of liberty by keeping a standing army of a million of men at the South, for the convenience of Yankee pedlers and preachers. The letter from which we quote is inserted approvingly by the *Commercial Advertiser* of New York. The letter says:

"It is useless to expect anything like a safe business, or personal safety, in any part of the slave States, unless the whole country is held by military occupancy and by military power. One-third of our population must be expelled from the country and their places supplied by northern colonists.(!) It will take years to subdue the proud despots, and overthrow finally the social tyranny which has always ruled absolutely wherever slavery exists. I have lived here forty years. I know almost every one, and something of everything that is going on. * * * I repeat there must be a strict military occupancy of this whole country for years; the population must be changed and slavery be abolished before peace and safety can be established in any part of this country."

HOW PAT NICELY MANAGED IT.—A lady and gentleman recently married in the neighborhood of Boston, left home in their own carriage for a bridal tour among the mountains of New Hampshire. In order to avoid the curiosity attracted by persons in the honeymoon, the gentleman gave his Irish servant, one Murphy, the strictest charge not to tell any one on the road they were newly married, and threatening to dismiss him instantly if he did. Pat promised implicit obedience; but on leaving the first inn on the road, next morning, the happy couple were much astonished and annoyed to find the servants all assembled, and, pointing to the gentleman, mysteriously exclaiming: "That's him; that's the man!"

On reaching the next station the indignant master told Murphy he must immediately discharge him, as he had divulged what he had imposed on him as a secret.

"Plaze your honor what is it you complain of?"

"You rascal! you told the servants at the inn, last night, that we were a newly married couple."

"Och, thin, be this and be that," says Pat, brightening up in anticipated triumph, "there's not a word of truth in it, yer honor; sure I tould the whole kit o' them, servants and all, that you wouldn't be married for a fortnight yet."

The lady fainted, but the husband pardoned Pat, and concluded that in future he had better tell the truth.

THE AMERICAN AND THE ENGLISHMAN.—The American, though he dresses like an Englishman and eats roast beef with a silver fork, or sometimes with a steel knife, as does an Englishman, is not like an Englishman in his mind, in his aspirations, in his tastes or in his politics. In his mind he is quicker, more universally intelligent, more ambitious of general knowledge, less indulgent of stupidity and ignorance in others, harder, sharper, brighter with the surface brightness of steel, than is the Englishman; but he is more brittle, less enduring, less malleable, and I think less capable of impressions. The mind of the Englishman has more imagination, but that of the American mere incision. The American is a great observer, but he observes things material rather than things social or picturesque. He is a constant and ready speculator; but all speculations, even those which come of philosophy, are with him more or less material. In his aspirations the American is more constant than an Englishman, or I should rather say, he is more constant in aspiring. Every citizen of the United States intends to do something, every one thinks himself capable of some effort; but in his aspirations he is more limited than an Englishman. The ambitious American never soars so high as the ambitious Englishman; he even does not see up to so great a height, and when he has raised himself somewhat above the crowd, becomes sooner dizzy with his own altitude. An American of mark, though always anxious to show his mark, is always fearful of a fall.—*Anthony Trollope.*

NATURALIZATION OF NUNS.—Recently a novel contrast to the usual rough aspirants for citizenship in the offices of the City Hall, New York, was witnessed by the meek and lowly approach of four Sisters of the Good Shepherd to the Court of Common Pleas, to take out their papers of naturalization. Four ladies dressed in cream-colored merino, black flowing crape veils, white bands around their foreheads, blue corded belts with tassels, and a large silver heart suspended from the neck of each, were escorted by Mr. N. Jarvis, Jr., the Clerk of the Court, to one of the vacant rooms, where Judge Hilton very soon was in attendance to officiate in making them citizens of the United States. It appears that these four Sisters of the Good Shepherd (foreigners), with four others (native born), are owners of the property on Nineteenth street, on which their institution is situated, and it became necessary for the former to be citizens of the United States in order legally to hold it. Judge Hilton performed his duty with that courtesy and blandness which so well befit him; and in the inquiries which the law demanded of each lady as to the other—"You know the ladies to be of good character," etc.—the Judge smiled and said that the United States required him to put the questions. All were answered satisfactorily, the oath of allegiance was administered by Mr. Jarvis in a befitting manner, and three subjects of Queen Victoria and one Bavarian gave their allegiance to the United States. Everything was done in a quiet manner; there was no one present but the ladies, the judge, the clerk, one officer, and our reporter. The newly made citizens repaired to their carriage without any interruption from the many groups of curious inquirers who usually surround the City Hall and gaze intently upon strangers.—*Catholic paper.*

GREAT LOSS.—Out of the 60,000 men sent forth by Indiana to assist in crushing the rebellion, it is estimated that 12,000 have been already lost in battle, and by casualties and disease.

CAUTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

The high repute and extensive sale of Messrs. Perry's Medicines having induced many unprincipled individuals to foist upon the public illicit and spurious compositions of their own preparation, Messrs. Perry beg to inform persons purchasing their medicines, that none are genuine unless the underneath signature of R. & L. PERRY & Co. is affixed on the outside of each wrapper of the CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM and DETERSIVE ESSENCE, and their name, address, and also that of the medicine, is blown on the bottle, to imitate which is felony; and, in addition, all Messr. Perry's medicines sold in Australia, India, China, and all other parts of the world, will be protected by a patent capsule affixed to each bottle, bearing their name and address in full; and every packet and bottle must be accompanied by a copy of the pamphlet, entitled "Extracts from the 'Silent Friend,'" which is included in the price charged for the medicine.

R. & L. Perry & Co.

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Messrs. R. & L. PERRY & Co. are only to be consulted at their residence, No. 19, Berners street, Oxford street, London, as they never, under any circumstances travel either at home or abroad, and they hereby caution the public against any person using their names.

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PERRY'S CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM.—Established nearly a century, and known throughout the world as THE GREATEST REGENERATOR; a never-failing remedy for the loss of manly power, restores the impaired powers of life when exhausted by the follies of youth, maturity, or old age. It is a certain cure in all cases of extreme nervous debility produced by early imprudence, and various other causes spermatorrhœa, exhaustion, incapacity for society, study or business, indigestion, shortness of breath, dimness of sight, giddiness, cholic, bowel and bilious liver complaints, constipation and relaxation, dysentery, asthma, jaundice, fever, lumbago, gout, rheumatism, coughs colds, sore, weak, and ulcerated throats, nervousness, hysteria, pains in the limbs, interrupted circulation, tic doloreaux, restlessness at night, all chronic diseases, and all female complaints. This invaluable medicine is the most wonderful triumph of art over nature, and is adapted for both sexes. It has the effect of restoring and increasing the natural vigor of those who are suffering from prostration and languor produced by sojourning in the colonies or in hot climates. Thousands have been restored to health and vigour by its use, as sworn to on oath before the Right Hon. Lord Mayor of London, and the following Aldermen—Sir Peter Laurie, Kt., Sir James Duke, Bart., M. P., Sir John Musgrove, Bart., Sir George Carroll, Kt., Sir Robert Walter Carden, Kt., David William Wire, Esq., William Cubitt, Esq., M. P., Sir Henry Muggeridge, Kt., and others.

Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one for 33s., which saves 11s.; and in £5 bottles, effecting a saving of £1 12s.

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a remedy for any of the forms of Secondary Symptoms, and for purifying the system from contaminations. It is recommended for all those diseases for which mercury, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter ruin of health. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle, also a saving of 11s.

Perry's Patent Concentrated Essence of Copaiba & Cubeb Sugar-Coated Globules

composed of rare and valuable gums, and also extract of copaiba and cubebs, for the cure of obstinate gleet, gonorrhœa, and all urethral affections, sedimentary and high-colored secretions, dorsal pains and renal irritations in either sex, causing immediate relief by subduing inflammatory action, perfectly tasteless, still retaining at the same time all the curative powers of these valuable preparations.

In all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, &c., a single trial will prove the efficacy of this unequalled remedy; as it at once acts upon the kidneys, bladder, and the urino-genital organs, restoring them to their healthy state. Price 11s. and 33s. per box.

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an infallible cure for all diseases of the skin, such as scurvy, scrofula, ulcers, boils, blotches, pimples on the face and body, &c. Price 11s. and 33s per box.

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A Medical Work on the Nature, Treatment, and Cure of nervous and physical debility, exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all urino-genital diseases of the nervous system, and other diseases incidental to both sexes, producing a degeneracy of mental and physical strength, terminating in total debility and incapacity; showing why these diseases so often appear incurable, when in reality they can be *effectually removed by the most simple means.*

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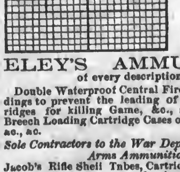

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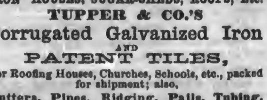

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TUPPER & CO., 61a, Moorgate street, London. ap26-ly

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 9, 1862.

Law Affecting Joint-Tenants.

It is quite a common practice in this place for two or more individuals to purchase a piece of land together and have a deed made to them collectively. Real property is regarded by most men as very much like any other thing which may be bought and sold. With the exception of being transferred only by means of written documents, it is not generally looked upon by men as different from any other species of property. If individuals may become partners with respect to goods, and become entitled to them according to their respective interests in the concern, why not apply the same rules to transactions in lands. If two men are partners in trading in merchandize, for example, it is presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that they are equally interested, and upon the death of either of them, his personal representatives would be entitled to half of the joint-stock. It would naturally be supposed by a man of common sense that something like the same consequences would follow in the parallel case of a partnership in real property. But strange to say this is not the case. If, for example, two persons purchased a lot together and have an ordinary conveyance to them in fee simple, without specifying it to be held in common, they are regarded at common law as holding as joint-tenants.

As joint tenants they are looked upon as one person, and upon the death of either the legal title to the land becomes vested in the survivor only. Of course, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred such a result would never be contemplated by the original parties to the conveyance of the land; and the possibility of such a contingency would not likely occur to them. While the joint tenants or any two of them are living, they may dispose of the land or partition it between them, or any one of them may sell out his share; but if this is neglected it cannot be devised by will.

To avoid all the risks and trouble entailed upon purchasers through improper conveyances of land in partnership affairs, it is exceedingly necessary that some change should be made without delay in the real property law. It appears to us that this might easily be effected by a clause similar to the following, which was enacted in Upper Canada to obviate the evil effects above mentioned: "Whenever by any letters patent, assurance, or will * * * land shall be granted, conveyed, or devised to two or more persons other than executors or trustees in fee simple, or for any less estate, it shall be considered that such persons took or take as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants, unless an intention sufficiently appears on the face of such letters patent, assurance, or will, that they shall take as joint tenants." Tenants in common of land are somewhat analogous to owners in partnership of goods.

Court of Assizes.

This Court met Thursday at 10½ o'clock.

The following named persons were empanneled as a Grand Jury: Alex. C. Anderson, Lumley Franklin, Wm. C. Siffken, George R. Fardon, James Bissett, Robert Burrell, Thos. C. Nuttall, J. C. Ridge, Alexander D. McDonald, Charles G. Wylly, William Jeffray, John J. Cochrane, Robert Homfray, James Moore.

His Lordship charged the jury in substance that he was pleased to have it in his power to state that but four cases would come before them. Only one of these cases was of a grave character—that of murder preferred against two Indians. This charge he believed there would be no difficulty in establishing. The crime was committed some time ago; the victim, it appeared, had killed a relative or friend of one of the murderers, and it was in revenge for that act that the crime was perpetrated by the accused. It was necessary that Indians should understand that when they came among whites they were amenable to the same laws, and that their motto of an "eye for an eye—a tooth for a tooth—a life for a life," must be set aside. The other cases were one each for horse stealing, conspiracy and riot. After impressing upon the minds of the jury the necessity of dispatching the business brought before them as quickly as practicable, they retired to their room and soon returned with true bills against the two Indians for murder, and against Shannen, Jackson, and Johnson, for conspiracy. The bills against Kitson, for horse-stealing, and Powell, for riot, were ignored.

Mr. McCreight, instructed by Mr. Bishop, for the defence, applied for a *nolle pros.* in the case of Shannen, Jackson and Johnson, and produced a document signed by the late John D. Carroll (prosecuting witness when the case was heard before the Police Magistrate) to show that a settlement had been arrived at between the parties. Mr. Dennes, Solicitor for Mr. Carroll, was sworn to prove Carroll's signature to the document. The Attorney General opposed the application because Mr. Carroll was dead, and the Chief Justice ruled that the trial must proceed.

The prisoners were then arraigned and pleaded not guilty. A number of witnesses were examined. The complaint seemed based upon a statement made to Carroll, that the accused had conspired to "throw of" a race, (which had been made between Shannon and Carroll with regard to the capabilities of their respective horses,) to the pecuniary injury of Carroll. One of the accused was to ride Carroll's horse and, by skilful management, cause him to lose the race and his owner the amount staked on the result.

After hearing several witnesses, arguments of counsel and judges' charge, the jury retired and in a few minutes returned with a verdict of not guilty.

Council adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Salt Lake Produce at Washoe.—A train of wagons, with 50,000 pounds of flour and 13,000 pounds of butter arrived at Carson City on the 16th of August from Salt Lake.

☞ The newly born Spanish Princess has only 93 names.

Items.

A Jury in Manchester, (Vermont), lately returned the following verdict without leaving their seats, on the editor of the Manchester *Journal*, who was arrested for knocking down an avowed Secessionist while expressing his sentiments that every Federal soldier would be shot or struck by lightning—"Not guilty and the jury would recommend all loyal citizens to go and do likewise."

Quite a stir has been created in the King's county (N. Y.) Medical Society by the proposed admission as a member of a colored physician—a Dr. Rae. The fact of the M. D. being a negro was not known until the balloting took place, and the committee appointed to investigate his standing, qualifications, etc., had not been informed of the fact; so when the announcement was made, a majority of the society indignantly refused to admit the gentleman, and he was accordingly ruled out.

There is a spouting well in Salineville, Ohio, up which the gas rushes in large volumes and with great violence. A romantic couple invited their friends and a clergyman to the vicinity of the well at night, set fire to the spouting jet of gas, and by the light of the tall pillar of roaring flame, were united in marriage.

The famous Kissengen well in Bavaria is an Arteslan well, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight feet deep; the last hundred and thirty-eight and a half feet passes through salt rock. From this well one hundred cubic feet of water gushes forth every minute. The water contains three and a quarter per cent. of salt.

A number of young ladies of New Albany, Ind., have proposed to act as clerk and saleswomen for the young men of that place who will enlist, and give them half of their salaries while absent, and surrender their positions to them on their return.

A diamond the size of a goose's egg (more or less) has been discovered at Diamantina, Brazil.

The berths of Collector and Surveyor of New York, are said to have yielded $600,000 in perquisites since July, 1861.

It is an excellent suggestion, that of appointing wounded and disabled soldiers tax officers under the new law.

St. Louis papers say the wheat harvest in the West is a most bountiful one; the corn looks well, but oats are unpromising.

Soldiers who recruit now in the East will receive in all nearly $500 per annum, bounty and pay included, and aid for their families also.

Three charity concerts given in London, by Jenny Lind, have produced over thirteen thousand dollars.

A madman at Sutton, England, recently escaping from custody, seized the Parish surgeon, and succeeded in literally sawing off his head!

A nephew of Garibaldi has recently arrived at Washington to offer his military services to the Government. He wears the Liberator's sword.

The Macon *Telegraph* says that several large planters in Southwestern Georgia have sold their growing crops of corn, to be delivered at the nearest railroad depot, at 25 cents per bushel, and others are anxious to sell at the same figures.

S. H. Prosise advertises in Richmond that he will pay $1,000 apiece for ten substitutes to serve in the infantry.

85 sacks of salt (2 bushels to the sack) were sold in Richmond at auction at prices ranging from 32 to 40 cents a pound.

The planters on the lower James river had lost about 1,000 slaves since the evacuation of Norfolk.

Tar was burned daily as a fumigator in all the hospitals at Richmond where the Federals were under treatment for wounds. It acts most beneficially as a fumigator.

Ten Persons Poisoned near Rugby.—A most melancholy occurrence has just taken place in a farmhouse at Ashby St. Legers, a village on the borders of Northamptonshire, not far from the town of Rugby. It appears that Mr. William Payne Cowley, a farmer living in that village, with his mother (who is a widow) and his brothers, had his sheep dipped or washed last week. The object of this dipping or washing is the extermination of vermin, and for this purpose a strong mixture of arsenic and soft soap diluted with water, is made. Mr. W. P. Cowley and his mother prepared the sheep-dipping mixture in which some lambs were washed. In this operation Mr. Cowley and several of his laborers were employed. After assisting her son in the preparation of the soap and arsenic, Mrs. Cowley proceeded to make a batter pudding for the dinner of her family and the laborers and servants. By some means as yet unaccounted for, it appears that some arsenic must have become mixed with the pudding; for the whole of the persons who partook of it—ten in number—became violently sick, just after dinner, and exhibited all the symptoms of having been poisoned. The best medical assistance in the neighborhood was procured; but one man has already died, and another is not expected to survive. The others are all more or less affected. The name of the deceased is Richard Smith; he was an agricultural laborer, and fifty-three years of age.—*London Times.*

A Practical Sweetheart.—The New Albany *Ledger* says that a wounded soldier in one of the hospitals at that place received the following epistle from his "lady love:"

Kind Sir—I reseved your letter—glad to hear from you. We have ben corrisponding for some time to each other. Now we must quit our corrisponding to each other, as I have placed my affections on one I wasent dreamin of, and soon will be joined in wedlock. I shall have to say farewell to you, A——. As there was not any promise between you and I, I feel at Liberty. I would just say to you that I was afraid that you would never come back, you are way down south exposed to death Disease and a smashing of your teeth on one of them hard crackers. I leave the subject with you, A——. Write and tell me what you thought when you reseved this letter.

Nancy ——

The soldier assured the editor that he would be able to survive Miss Nancy's desertion of her colors.

☞ More than seven thousand millions of cigars were smoked in France during the year 1861.

Details of Late European News.

Details of news from Europe up to 11th July had been received at New York when the last California steamer sailed for Aspinwall.

It appears that the news of the fighting before Richmond had been received in England, and excited great attention. The London *Daily News* treated the result of the fighting as a serious reverse to the Federals, and as likely to lengthen out rather than shorten the war. The London *Times* said that the strategetical movements of Gen. McClellan were purely unintelligible, and added that the recent events must infuse new energy into the Confederate arms, and might produce results calculated to lead to a cessation of hostilities, and eventually to the termination of the war.

An occasional correspondent of the London *Times* gave a strong picture of the dishonesty and mismanagement of the war on the Federal side. He says that the courage and resignation of the volunteers is above all praise, and that they stand hardships and privations which no European army would submit to without revolting; and they do so, because they consider such things as inseparable from the war, and have no idea that the greater part of them is owing to the ignorance and negligence of their generals, and the scoundrelism of money-making people. Hundreds of them are slaughtered by the ignorance or drunkenness of some of the generals. Notwithstanding that the river and the railways are close by and up to General McClellan's army, whole divisions are for consecutive days without other food than a few wretched biscuits, and still more wretched coffee. For days together they have been without an ounce of meat, and when they do get it, it is nothing but salt beef. The correspondent argues that Gen. McClellan will not risk another attack upon Richmond, preferring the more secure way of starving out the Confederates.

The London *Times* editorially opposes the cry from Manchester for Government interference in the production of cotton. It says that the Government can do nothing which the manufacturers cannot do better. Government interference would not only be impossible but in the highest degree prejudicial. What is needed in order to secure an adequate supply of cotton is, a steady assurance that the price will be permanent, and that is an assurance that Manchester shrinks from giving. Any price that is required for this year will be cheerfully paid, but no engagements will be made for a longer period. This will never do if we are to have a desirable demand, and that we shall hardly find so long as we are perpetually speculating on a return of that supply from America which has just so signally failed.

A large open-air meeting had been held at Stockport, Eng., at which a petition to Parliament was adopted, praying that the Government would take into serious consideration the propriety of the Government using its influence to bring about a reconciliation between the Northern and Southern States, as it is from America alone that an immediate supply of cotton can be expected and, if need there should be, that the Government will not hesitate to acknowledge the Southern States as they believe must be the ultimate result. An amendment was offered and rejected, when the petition, as originally drawn up, was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The Prince of Wales was about to visit Russia in the royal yacht Osborne. It was reported that the British channel fleet would accompany the yacht up the Baltic.

Military honors were being extended to Marshal McMahon during his visit to England. The troops at Aldershott had a field-day in his presence.

The Viceroy of Egypt, in a speech at Manchester, said in regard to cotton that next year he felt confident in promising from Egypt, if not double the amount of the last crop, at least an increase of one-half.

The King of Portugal had formally announced to the council of state his approaching marriage with the daughter of Victor Emanuel.

The report that Russia had made any condition, either in favor of Austrian or Pontifical territory in Italy, in recognizing the Italian monarchy, was discredited.

A Gambler's Fate.—In the cell of a prison in Cincinnati, a few days ago, a noted gambler was found in a state of stupor, in which he soon died. Among his effects was a pack of playing cards, on several of which were written in a clear, business hand, the following inscriptions:

On the four of Clubs—I have taken a dose of morphine. I hope it will operate favorably. James Hamilton.

On the four of Diamonds—One year ago I had $3,500 in gold in my pocket. Now, July 9th, 1862, I have not got 35 cents. What a change—gambling.

James Hamilton.

On the two of Diamonds—Please notify the following persons of my death. You will find 25 cents in my pocket, which will pay the post office: Mrs. Sarah Brown, Broadway P. O., New York, N. Y.

James Hamilton.

On the seven of Hearts—I have taken morphine. Please let my friends in New York know of my death.

James Hamilton.

There was also a pawnbroker's ticket for a black overcoat, for which he received $3 62.

Volunteers Better off than "Drafted" Men.—Should drafting become necessary, the volunteer will have advantage over a drafted man. A volunteer receives the full bounty—$27 advance bounty, one month's pay ($13) in advance, and $75 at the end of his time of service, together with the usual 160 acres of bounty land. Beside all this, his family receives pecuniary assistance during his absence. The drafted militia receive but $11 per month and no money bounty.

Mr. Spurgeon, lately preaching, stopped short in the middle of his sermon and said: "Perhaps, my friends, you may think I ramble; but if you *will* ramble to the devil, I *must* ramble after you." — *London Court Journal.*

AN ACT

To Amend the Scale of Fees charged for the Entrance and Clearance of Vessels, Licenses to Scows, Boats and other craft; and for Dues and Landing Permits, as well as other matters relating to the same, in the Port of Victoria, including Esquimalt.

Whereas it is expedient to repeal the Victoria and Esquimalt Harbor Dues Act, 1860, and to amend the Scale of Fees charged for the entrance and clearance of Vessels into the Ports of Victoria and Esquimalt, for the licenses of Scows, Boats and other Craft plying in the said Port, and for Landing Permits;

Be it enacted by the Governor, on Her Majesty's behalf, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly, as follows:

Victoria and Esquimalt Harbour Dues Act Repealed.

I. The Victoria and Esquimalt Harbor Dues Act is hereby repealed.

Duties Mentioned in the Schedule to be Collected.

II. That from and after the passage of this Act there shall be raised, levied, and paid to the Harbour Master of Victoria, to and for the use of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, in lieu of the charges heretofore made in respect of the charges aforesaid, the scale of Fees upon Vessels entering or departing from the Harbour of Victoria or Esquimalt in Schedule A to this Act annexed.

Steamers carrying Mails without Subsidy, to be Exempt.

III. The Governor may exempt from the payment of Harbour Dues, Steamers carrying the Mails under agreement, without remuneration from Government

Coasters to be Liable to Licenses in Schedule B.

IV. All vessels whilst employed exclusively in the coasting or carrying trade between places within this Colony and either of the aforesaid Harbours, shall be exempt from the charges for entrance and clearance aforesaid, but the masters of such vessels shall report themselves to the Harbour Master of Victoria Harbour whenever such vessels shall enter or depart from either of the said Harbours; and such vessels as last aforesaid shall be liable to the licenses mentioned in Schedule B, hereunto annexed.

Scows and Boats to be Licensed according to Schedule C.

V. There shall be charged upon Scows and other craft (not being pleasure boats) employed in freighting, loading, or unloading ships, or carrying goods or passengers in or between the Harbours of Victoria and Esquimalt, or *vice versa*, the licenses mentioned in Schedule C to the Act annexed.

Penalty for Plying without a License to be Confiscation.

VI. Any vessel or craft carrying goods or passengers as aforesaid, or being employed in the Coasting Trade as aforesaid without having paid the necessary license or the fees aforesaid, shall be liable to Confiscation.

Permit for Landing Foreign Goods.

VII. No goods other than the produce of the Colony, and passengers luggage, shall be landed from any vessel in Victoria or Esquimalt until the same and the value thereof shall have been first reported to the Harbour Master of Victoria, and the permit to land the same shall have been received from the said harbour Master or his Deputy or Deputies; and there shall be charged and paid for such landing permit the sum mentioned in schedule D to this Act annexed: Provided that all permits on goods bona fide manifested in transaitu for Ports beyond the limits of this Colony shall be charged four shillings.

Declaration by Persons taking a Permit for Goods in Transitu.

VIII. Provided always that any person taking a permit on goods manifested in transitu, hereinafter called a permit in transitu, shall sign and swear before the Harbour Master, a declaration in the form following:

I, A. B. do hereby declare that the goods intended to be landed under permit No.——— bona fide in transitu, and I agree on behalf of all persons interested in the said goods to pay to the Treasurer of Vancouver Island the sum of £100 in the event of bulk being broken of the goods therein mentioned previously to their leaving this Colony.

Sworn before me this day of 18
(Signed) Harbour Master.

Harbour Master may Administer the Oath.

IX. The Harbour Master may administer an oath of the truth of his declaration to any person desirous to swear to the same.

Penalty for Breaking Bulk £100.

X. The Treasurer may recover from any person interested in any goods landed under a permit in transitu, the sum of £100 in the event of bulk being broken in contravention of the said declaration, whether such person be authorized it make such declaration or not.

Penalty on Landing without a Permit—Confiscation.

XI. Any person landing any goods save as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine of not more than fifty pounds (£50), to be recovered by a summary process before any Justice of the Peace; and in default of payment, to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding one month; and the goods so landed may be confiscated to the use of Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and successors.

Short Title

This Act may be cited as "The Victoria and Esquimalt Harbor Dues Act, 1862.

Passed the House of Assembly 7th August, 1862.
Council Amendments agreed to 26th August 1862.

BOWERS DOGERY,
Clerk of the House.

Passed the Council 16th day of August, A. D. 1862.

JOSEPH PORTER,
Acting Clerk of the Council.

Received my Assent, this 2d day of September, A. D. 1862.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Governor.

SCHEDULE A.

Fees for entrance and clearance for vessels entering and clearing the Ports of Victoria and Esquimalt.

All vessels under 15 tons burden	£0	4	0
" of 15 and not exceed'g 30 tons burd'n	6	0	
" 30 " " 50 "	8	0	
" 50 " " 100 "	12	0	
" 100 " " 200 "	1	0	0
" 200 " " 300 "	1	5	0
" 300 " " 400 "	1	13	0
" 400 " " 500 "	2	1	0
" 500 " " 600 "	2	2	0

And an extra £1 on every 100 tons above 600 tons.

SCHEDULE B.

Half-yearly Licenses for Coasters under 10 tons	£1	0	0
Of 10 tons and not exceeding 30 tons burden	2	0	0
Of 30 tons and not exceeding 50 tons burden	3	0	0
Of 50 tons and upwards	4	0	0

SCHEDULE C.

Boat under 16 feet in length, per quarter	£1	0	0
Boat of 16 feet and not exceeding 10 tons burden, per quarter	1	10	0
Lighters and Scows under 10 tons burden, per quarter	2	0	0
Lighters and Scows of, and not exceeding 10 tons burden, per quarter	2	5	0
For every additional ton		0	0

SCHEDULE D.

For each invoice under £100 in value	£0	4	0
" " " of £100 and not exceeding £250		6	0
For each invoice of £250 and not exceeding £500		8	0
For each invoice of £500 and not exceeding £1000		12	0
For every additional £100 in value		2	0

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING

Holloway' Pills.

Headaches, Bile, Loss of Appetite, and Lowness of Spirits.

These Pills require no interruption of business or pleasure; they act mildly on the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and promote a healthy action of the liver, whereby they purify the blood, cleanse the skin, brace the nerves, and invigorate the whole system. They effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitutions, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove bile, giddiness, headaches, and palpitation of the heart.

Weakness and Debility.

In cases of debility, languor, and nervousness generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease; re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to its pristine health and vigor. They increase the appetite, while they secure perfect digestion to all ordinary food, and release the invalid from restraint in diet.

A Word to Females.

There are two periods, especially in Woman's life, which require for safe passage, judgment and attention. Irregularity is apt at those critical times to take place, and to lay the foundation of future disease. These Pills, safe in action, and effective in result, should be taken at certain periods, and the issue will be marvellous both to the young and the middle aged. They prevent nervousness, hysteria, dropsy, and a host of similar serious disorders, by expelling all impurities from the system, therefore none should ever be without them.

Coughs, Colds, and Asthmas.

No medicine will cure colds so quickly as these Pills, when of long duration or settled on the chest, or even though it has assumed the first stage of asthma, they may be relied on as a certain and never failing cure, particularly if the Ointment be well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning. If this catch the eye of any asthmatical person so bad as even not able to lie down in bed, let him well use these two preparations for only a week, and the result will be marvellous.

Blood to the Head—Diseases of the Heart.

More persons die suddenly from diseases of the heart than the unlearned suppose: in such complaints, the bowels should always be kept well open, as also where there is a tendency of blood to the head. These celebrated Pills purify the blood in an extraordinary manner, and should be taken in copious doses when such symptoms occur, taking care not to overload the stomach; by this means all danger is quickly averted.

Children's Complaints.

It is not generally known, but such is the fact, that children require medicine oftener than their parents. Three-fourths of the children die before they attain the age of eight years. Let mothers, then, be wise, and give to their children small doses of these invaluable Pills once or twice every week; such a practice may act gently upon the system twice in three twenty-four hours. For infants a Pill may be crushed and given as a powder in a little water. The gross humors that are constantly floating about in the blood of children, the forerunners of so many complaints, will thus be expelled, and the lives of thousands saved and preserved to their parents.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation	Sore Throats
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice	Stone and
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints	Gravel
Blotches on the Skin	Female irregularities	Lumbago	Secondary Symptoms
Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Piles	Tic-Douloureux
Colics	Fits	Rheumatism	Tumours
Constipation of Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine	Ulcers
Consumption	Head-ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Venereal Affections
Debility	Indigestion		Weakness, from whatever cause
	Worms of all kinds		

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. n14

☞ CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS., Sole Agents for Vancouver Island. dc4

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Jayne's Expectorant

HAS BEEN FOR THIRTY YEARS THE STANDARD REMEDY.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Do not allow your cold to take its own course. Two-thirds of the victims of consumption owe their afflictions to the fatal mistake of "waiting for a cough to get well of itself." Do not fall into this error, but avail yourself at once of a remedy which twenty-five years experience has demonstrated is certain to procure a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA OR PHTHISIS?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, which will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes, and cause them to eject the mucous or matter which clogs them up, and by an easy and free expectoration, remove all difficulty of breathing.

HAVE YOU BRONCHITIS?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. This wide-spread disease, which may be generally described as an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the wind tubes or air vessels, spreading through every part of the lungs, is often mistaken for consumption. The Expectorant subdues this inflammation, relieves the attending cough, pain, and difficulty of breathing, and, if the case is not of too long standing, will certainly produce a cure.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while at the same time it heals and invigorates them. Of all the remedies which have been offered the public for this dread disease, none have stood the test of time or enjoyed the universal popularity, as this Expectorant. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians as incurable have been restored to perfect health by its use, and their testimony must carry conviction to all who read it.

HAVE YOU PLEURISY?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. By taking two or three tablespoonfuls in the early stages of the disease, in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, this preparation acts as a emporific or sweating medicine, and subdues the inflammation at the onset.

HAVE YOU WHOOPING COUGH?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. There remedy which so effectually overcomes this disease Expectorant. What parent can witness the sufferings her children from this distressing complaint, without doing all in her power for their relief? What medicine so pleasant to the taste, or so certain to produce immediate benefit? Give it a trial, then, and let it prove its efficacy.

HAVE YOU CROUP?

Then use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Children are subject to no disease more sudden in its attacks, or, in the absence of prompt relief, more fatal in its results, than Croup. Parents, therefore, should keep at hand a remedy sure and thorough. Such a remedy may be found in the Expectorant, and every careful mother will keep a supply by her.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Is a standard medicine. For twenty-five years it has been before the public, and during this period its curative powers have been testified to by all classes of people in all quarters of the world. Physicians, clergymen, lawyers, merchants and mechanics, have expressed their opinion of its medial effects, and have furnished us with their testimony, and it may be found at length in our Almanac. To their convincing certificates we would refer the doubting.

This EXPECTORANT, and all of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S FAMILY MEDICINES, may be had of CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS., Victoria, of whom may also be obtained, gratis, *Jaynes Medical Almanac and Guide to Health*, containing, besides a valuable calendar, a catalogue of Diseases, together with the symptoms by which they may be known, and the proper remedies for their cure. aul1-lmdaw

Ex "Somas," from Valparaiso.

407 SACKS NEW BAYO BEANS, 50 lbs each;
250 sacks New English Walnuts, 50 lbs each.
For sale in lots to suit.

sed 1m J. J. SOUTHGATE & CO., Wharf street.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, September 9, 1862.

Esquimalt Town Election.

Yesterday at noon the fifth election for member to represent Esquimalt Town District in the Assembly was held in front of Williams' Hotel, Wharf street. There were present about 50 persons—mostly Victorians, among whom we noticed the burly form of our excellent Mayor and other notables. At precisely 12 o'clock Wm. Brooke Naylor, Esq., Sheriff of the Colony, mounted one of Parker's large wagons, in company with Mr. Harris, the ex-member for the District, and Mr. Cocker, the *ex*-pectant member, and read the writ which authorized the election.

Mr. Harris then rose in the wagon and said that he had a pleasing duty to perform—a duty which afforded him more gratification than any which he ever had the pleasure to perform for the people of Esquimalt, and that duty was to nominate Mr. WILLIAM COCKER to represent them in the House of Assembly. "Here is the young man, gentlemen," said Mr. H., pointing to the nominee. "I have known him for two or three years, and know that he is brimfull of honesty and integrity (applause). I believe he will make a good member. The Town of Esquimalt is small, gentlemen, but the electors have big hearts. I believe that Mr. Cocker will do you justice—will do better than I have done. [No, no!] He will put through all the measures which I had introduced previous to being called upon to serve the people in another capacity. [Applause.] You ought to be proud, electors of Esquimalt, to see so young a man willing to come forward and offer himself as a candidate to represent you. [Applause, and "We are."] He will do his duty fearlessly, and independently of any man. In Mr. Cocker you see a man who will do his best towards bringing about a *responsible* government, and at the general election, then will be the time for the electors of this district to make themselves heard in support of that great principle. [Applause.] We want a representative council, gentlemen—like what they've got in Australia, and in every other British colony under the sun, and when they don't suit us we can turn them out, and put others in that do. [Hear, hear.] In conclusion, gentlemen, I have great pleasure in nominating Mr. William Cocker."

Mr. Wm. Selleck, amid enthusiastic demonstrations of satisfaction, seconded the nomination.

The Sheriff then thrice asked if there was any other candidate for the position, but no response being made, beyond a feeble call for a speech from Dennes, the Sheriff said: "Then, gentlemen, it is my pleasing duty to declare Mr. Cocker duly elected a member of Assembly of the Colony of Vancouver Island for Esquimalt Town District."

Mr. Cocker being cheered and loudly called for, came forward and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of Esquimalt Town District—I wish to return thanks for the honor which you have done me to-day and permit me to say that I do not regard the trust which you have placed in my hands as a toy but as a sober duty to be performed. I do not come here prepared with election dodges, nor to make promises which I do not mean to perform; but I do come prepared to fulfil the duties honorably, honestly, faithfully, and, as I trust, to your entire satisfaction. There are duties to be performed by constituencies as well as members, gentlemen, and I can't help but believe that if the people of this colony had been a little closer at the heels of their representatives a better state of things than we have at present would exist. [Applause and "That's so."] I have one thing to ask of you, gentlemen, and that is that you will support me in doing the best in my ability, and it is my intention to back up those principles which you have elected me to carry out. It is my intention to make this representation a reality—not a farce—and I shall follow in the footsteps of my predecessor in earnest efforts to advance the interests of this District and of this Colony. [Applause.] Gentlemen, taxes and licenses have been levied on this town and collected, and nothing has been done for you, not even a boat-landing has been constructed, and you have even had to build the road which runs through your town. [Voice—We've never had one dollar.] Not even a policeman will be given you unless you pay for his keep specially. The principles embodied in the address which I caused to be published in the newspapers at Victoria, I intend to carry out in all their integrity. I trust for your support, constituents of Esquimalt Town, and if errors of judgment arise at any time, on any question of the day, rest assured that so far as I am concerned they will be conscientious errors. Mr. Cocker concluded by stating that he trusted to be able to give such satisfaction as would entitle him to a renewal of the confidence of his constituents on subsequent occasions.

Nine cheers were given for the new member, who then moved a vote of thanks to Sheriff Naylor for the creditable and impartial manner in which he had discharged his duties.

The thanks were given by acclamation, and one of the Esquimalt electors, climbing up the hind wheels of the wagon, brought his brawny hand down on the Sheriff's back with a "*whack*" that made him wince, and shouted affectionately in his ear, "What do you think of them cheers, old man!"

The "old man" returned thanks in a neat little speech, and was saluted with loud cheers from the crowd.

The meeting then adjourned to Williams' Hotel where the healths of the new and old members were drank in bumpers of champagne, and where an excellent collation was spread by "mine host." Speeches were made and toasts drank until 2 o'clock when the electors separated for their homes.

The whole affair was conducted in an orderly and good humored manner. Not an unkind word was uttered during the day except against the Government because its members are disposed to be what the Esquimalters term "highfalutin" and are not *responsible* to the people for their position. It is a fact worthy of note that not a single Government man nor a member of Assembly appeared on the ground, a circumstance to be regretted. They were probably afraid to hear what the Esquimalt folks think of them, and perhaps, all things considered, it's as well that they staid away.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The treatment pursued by Professor Holloway for the cure of wounds and ulcers is the most simple and certain in its effects, it has been tried by hundreds of thousands, and never been known to fail; by the administration of an internal remedy (the Pills,) he drives disease out, and by the administration of an external remedy (the Ointment,) he heals wounds, ulcers, and the worst of external disorders. By this celebrated treatment, also, bad legs, and ulcers, are cured, even when they have been upwards of twenty years standing.

PROCLAMATION—To all persons suffering from Asthma and Difficulty of Breathing,
Consumption, Coughs, Colds and Croups,
Bronchitis, Whooping Cough,
Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood,
And all other Pulmonary Affections,
we proclaim a *never failing remedy*. 'Tis Jayne's Expectorant.

Sold by CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS.

Throat Affections.—From Rev. E. Rowley, A M., President Athens College, Athens, Tenn.—"I have found great benefit from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," before and after preaching, as they prevent hoarseness, to which I am very subject. I think from their past effect they will be of permanent advantage to me. Several clergymen of my acquaintance to whom I have given the Troches have been benefitted by them."

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 4th instant, the wife of H. O. Tiedeman, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

In this city, on 31st August, by Father Mernes, Mr. Thomas Beyen to Miss Elizabeth Kennedy.

San Francisco papers please copy.

DIED.

At Victoria, V. I., 2d Sept., 1862, Mr. Joseph Gore, aged 8? years, late of Chatham, C. W.

PASSENGERS.

Per SEAMAN'S BRIDE—From San Francisco—Robert G Young, John Wilson, Robert Robertson, F Hoyt, John Rogers James Rogers, James Fleming, James Fleming, jr, J Renton, wife and 2 children, J Prosser, wife and 2 children, Charles Brockwell, Simon Robbins, Mr and Mrs Bedwell, E H Bankhart, James Kennedy, J Cleal and son, H Miller, Mr and Mrs Jolly, David Alexander, wife and 5 children, Frederick Baker, Timothy Geary, John Cook, James Cosgrave, Patrick Gilfoyls, James Cunningham, James Howe and wife, William Banton, Richard Pinbolt, William Dillon, Henry Mackenzie and wife, William Macmorrin, Daniel Cullum, John Harkin, John Cocbrane, William Mitchell, Timothy Kennedy, B B Smith, N Thompson Joseph L Booth, James McCormack, Martin Dodd, Henry Ward, John Bowen, Richard Bowen, Alfred Gladstone, James McEwars, James McGuire, Philip McNorie, E Francis, John Jackson, William Lowry, Dennis O'Keefe, Leonard Foss, David Campbell, James Bickson, Thomas Phybers, John Crowley, John Bradley, John Finlay, Edward Kennelly, Thomas Callow, Batrick Casey, Ninian Murray. James Kelly, Michael Pearce, James Bourne, Thomas Hindle.

Per ship LOCKETT, from London—George F Hawkins, Sarah Hawkins, Ellen Hawkins, Annie Hawkins, A W Barnett, Eliza Grandam, Cristopher Grandam, John Grandam, Wm Luckwell, Ernest Stanley, Wm Vaughan, Wm H Quincey.

Per steamship PACIFIC, from San Francisco, via Portland—W K Johnston, J Triest, A Fellows, J F Mahonay, Mrs Mahonay, Jacob Davis, Chas Adams, S Goldstone, Mrs F Harris, L A Bendixon, Mrs Bendixon, Mrs J T Wright and boy, J W Cox, Dr Vallant, W H Bennett, H D Van Wyck, Mrs Cool and son, L Ensign and wife, R W Pimlott, A Duncan, Mrs Pritchard, A Sutro, E H Garling, Baptiste Ortet, Messrs Johnson, Grant, Wilton, Howard, Kennelly, White, Rhodes, T O'Connor' Henry Wilmer, T B Hastie, Mrs E Guest and boy, D Howard, Wm Robinson, Dosher and wife, Messrs Miller, Williams, McEnnis, O'Connor, Thos Wakelnm, Mrs Wakelnm.

Per bark SOMAS, from London, via Valparaiso—J K Stuart, Mrs Stuart, W E DeVerllie, J H Featherstone, R Sinkler, Mrs C Hammond, W Dunsford, J Parker, Mrs Parker, Miss F Parker, Miss E Parker, T Parker, Mrs P Godward, T Norbury, S Norbury, F Heath, J Nickels, Mrs Nickels, D Lindsay, Mrs Lindsay, A Scobell, J Phillips, A Christie, W Robertson, W James, Wells, J Hunter, G Sharp, J Blyth, J H Sams, W W Stuart, W Lindsay, H Jackson.

IMPORTS.

Per bktine OCEAN BIRD—From San Francisco—Hibben & Co, 6 bdls paper; Marvin, 20 kgs nails 1 corn mill machine 10 bbls plaster 4 coils rope 304 yokes 1 bdl snathes 2 bxs nuts 1 bdl washers 2 cs hardware 1 do grindstone fixtures 1 bale hemp packing 1 bdl sieves 1 bdl safety fuse; Lanmlester, 2 bales hops; Drummond, 2 bdls grate frames 2 do fenders 2 do baskets 1 do castings, 1 cs brick 8 parlor grates 1 bbl fenders 6 bdls iron 2 cs mdse 3 pumps 1 roll lead pipe; Tai Soong & Co, 1 bx opium; Sporberg & Goldstone, 10 firs butter 800 qr sks flour 35 kegs syrup 25 gunny sack salt 1 cs mdse; Carlo Bossi, 1 csk hams 2 cs coffee 1 do dried beef 2 bales pepper 1 cs cheese 40 mats rice 1 bag garlic hf bag pearl barley 2 cs crockery 2 do mustard 140 bf sks flour 21 bags salt 1 cs paper hanging 2 bdls—24 kegs nails 2 wagons 2 pgs household goods; Vignolo & Co, 400 mats rice 20 bkts champagne 30 boxes tea 20 bales salt 300 gunnies flour 250 bags barley; Dodge & Co, 390 qr sks flour 493 bags ground barley; Henderson & Burnaby, 40 qr sks flour; Jungerman, 8 cs clocks 1 piano forte 1 stove; C A Bayley, 10 bxs soap; Harrison, 53 pgs provisions 2 iron sieves 160 qr sks flour; St Ours & Co, 800 qr sks flour 20 kegs butter 400 qr sks flour 100 do barley 125 fat sheep 25 hogs 4 cs glass ware 10 tons hay 12 cs furniture 72 chairs; Malatesta & Co, 34 pgs provisions; Curtin & Co, 5 bales gunnies 100 bxs candles; Holbrook, 100 qr sks flour; Cassamayo, 120 sks flour; G Mayer, 3 cs mdse; Van Bokelin, 1 bx; Alfred Fellows, 20 pgs hdware; Adam Watson, 18 bars iron; Lenevue & Co, 6 hf bbls 10 bxs 10 sks 100 qr do flour; Order, 3 pgs goods. Value $16,000

Per ship LOCKETT, from London—E Stamp & Co, 180 csks, 133 cs, 83 bdls, 3 castings, 1 parcel; Donald Macrae, 6 bls, 5 cs; Order, 254 csks 30 bhds, 191 cs; Janion & Green, 16 csks, 127 cs; Hudson's Bay Co, 50 hhds; W B Naylor, 1 cs; Henderson & Burnaby, 431 casks, 24 crates, 3 bellows, 4 anvils, 29 stoves, 238½ cases, 30 bundles, 178 bhds, 25 kegs, 780 pots, 44 camp ovens, 45 covers, 283 bales, 280 bxs, 409 csks, 45 puncheons, 55 bbls; T Wilson; 14 bales; Fry, 9 cs, 7 bls, 5 crts, 1 hhd, 1 chest, 7 trunks; Dundas, 1 cs; Wooton, 1 cs; Dickson & Co, 10 csks, 42 cs, 100 tons pig iron, 200 csks gunpowder; Fellows, 4 cs, 261 bars iron, 50 bdls do, 3 do steel, 2 cs, 12 casks, 10 camp ovens and covers; John Coles, 2 cs; J Lowe, 1 cs; J J Southgate, 10 csks; Wilkin, 20 csks, 5 bls, 6 cs. Value, not specified.

Per SOMAS, from London—Janion and Green, 37 cs 2 bales 101 cs 60 pkgs 3 bales 1 tin 7 cs 196 cs 2 bxs: E Stamp and Co, 165 csks: Wm Muir, 13 pkgs: Reid, Macdonald and Wallet, 4 cs: Henderson and Burnaby, 200 cs: Bishop of Columbia, 3 cs 3 bales; Capt Wooton, 5 cs; Dickson, Campbell and Co, 200 csks 99 cs 50 crates: G Horton, 3 cs: A Fellows, 6 pkgs 2 csks 5 pkgs: Webster and Co, 1 cs: H Nathan, 100 bxs 4 cs 6 bales: J Carswell and Co, 15 cs: J Langley 12 cs: T Skinner, 1 cs: J D Pemberton, 10 pkgs: as addressed 1 cs: order, 25 cs 10,000 bricks 3 boilers 101 fire bars 200 cs. Value not specified.

Per ship SEAMAN'S BRIDE—From Melbourne—Dickson, Campbell & Co, 125 baskets spirits 190 jars do 232 hf bbls pork 48 bbl beef; Passengers, 1 parcel gold; Order, 1 hhd gin. Value £4695 10s.

Per stmr E. ANDERSON, from Port Townsend—Claverie, 80 sheep, 4 calves; Harris & Co, 3 calves; B Schloss, 26 bxs fruit, etc, 1 coop chickens; Order, 1 cow, 1 qr beef, 800 sks flour; Mallett, 15 cattle; H B Co, 1 cow; Moody & Co, 32 cattle. Value, $3400.

Per ship ICONIUM—From San Francisco—Dickson, Campbell & Co, 612 sheep 17 head cattle; R Tieman, 72 head cattle. Value $4100.

Per Barkentine W. B. SCRANTON—From San Francisco—Pickett & Co, 1 bbl brandy 2 eighth cks do 20 cs oysters 100 bxs candles 31 cs spices 20 chests tea 250 mats rice 30 mats sugar 100 bags beans 200 qr sks flour 3 cs cheese 5 do yeast powder; Lewin & Cohen, 10 bxs tea; W H Oliver, 10 cks wine 12 cs syrups 5 bbls brandy 75 bxs tea 35 cs liquors; G Vignolo 1 cs cigars 5 cks claret 4 bbls brandy 1400 qr sks flour; C Bossi, 90 qr sks fine middlings; Langley Bros, 25 cs alcohol 9 do do 32 hf cs camphene 3 cs carbonic acid 2 boxes glassware 3 bales twine 5 boxes drugs; H B Co., 500 boxes candles; Corbiniere, 72 qr sks flour 2 nests tubs 2 boxes chocolate 1 do starch 1 do jelly 3 cs assorted extracts 2 cs fresh mustard 2 cs olives 1 bbl honey 2 cs apparatus 9 bales hay 1 piano; Siffkin Bros, 520 sks flour 100 mats rice; J J Southgate, 3 bbls oil; Edgar & Aime, 400 qr sks flour 6 bbls bacon 5 cs cheese 5 do honey 100 mats chine sugar 25 boxes tea; A Cassamayu, 50 sacks beans 5 cs cheese 20 boxes starch 15 fir butter 850 qr sacks flour 272 sacks salt 800 qr sacks flour 20 boxes soap 20 do candles 3 do raisins 4 cs pickles 3 sks cornmeal 2 bbls vinegar 3 chests tea 1 bale straw paper; Reinhart Bros, 20 bags coffee 5 bags mustard 2 cs flannel shirts 35 gunnies beans, 40 do meal 10 cs bitters 20 baskets champaigne 100 mats sugar 400 do rice 100 bbls flour; Kwong Lee, 200 mats rice 1 box bed covers 2 do clothing 2 bags dried shrimps 2 boxes sausages 2 boxes pork 1 basket ginger root 4 bags garlic 2 boxes cuttle fish 5 bags black beans 1 bale paper 1 box dried fruit 1 do sardines 1 box medicine; Koshland Bros, 15 bags beans 4 cs boots 1 cs hoops 1 bdl gilt mouldings 2 cs paper hangings 1 do varnish 12 bales blankets; B Derham, 10 cs crackers 51 cs boots and shoes 20 do clothing; P M Backus, 43 cases boots 39 cs chairs 3 boxes marble 57 bags meal; H Nathan, 5 hf bbls peas 1 bbl currants 20 bales salt 15 bags spices 25 do starch 20 do soap 25 bags potatoes 3 bbls soda 4 do vinegar 3 cs coffee; Curtin & Co, 200 boxes candles 2 cs yeast powders 200 sks flour; Pierce & Seymour, 13 bales hay 26 pgs furniture; J Goldsmith, 2 cs mdse 800 qr sks flour; S Baker, 25 cs boots; Sporberg & Goldstone, 30 kegs syrup 100 boxes candles 6 do pearl barley 12 do pepper 12 do musterd 6 cs cheese 5 bales do 25 dos brooms 10 cs lard 1 cs shirts 1 do parfumery 1 cs bats 4 pgs corn meal 4 cs clothing 10 sks beans 18 cs hardware 2 bales paper hanging 1 cs saws 2 cs files 1 cask paint 7 do hardware; Guild, David & Co, 25 fir butter 20 hf bbls apples 85 gunnies beans 20 cs ground coffee 6 bbls hams 20 cs pepper 35 kegs syrup 30 gunnies salt 10 cases oysters 10 hf bbls pork 10 boxes castile soap 10 cs catsup 10 cs mustard 100 boxes candy 20 cs lard: J Sowelhelm, 20 cs brandy 20 do gin 2 sks brandy; L Davis, 2 boxes slate slabs 20 cs billiard fixtures; Order, 160 head sheep. Value, $50,000.

Per D M HALL from San Francisco—Preg, 138 pkgs hardware; Bleckman & Co, 42 pkgs hardware; Kelly, 20 pkgs hardware; Curtain & Co, 48 pkgs provisions; Caire & Grancini, 88 pkgs hardware; Reinbart & Co, 6 bales hay; A McDonald, 1 spring wagon; Martin Bros, 50 cases soap 1 bbl beef 14 bxs 1 bbl porter 6 cs matches hf bbs pork 2 bxs soap; Pierce & Seymour, 23 pkgs furniture; St Ours, 200 qr sks flour; Holbrook, 23 pkgs rope 100 sks barley 20 sks wheat 60 bf sks flour; Hanison, 334 hf sks flour 59 hf do 50 bxs candles 2 bls hops 20 gunnies beans 110 sks meat 10 fkns butter 16 pkgs boots and shoes; Backus, 600 sks barley 136 gunnies beans 5 gunnies meal 10 do salt 25 bxs candles 10 fkns butter 12 cs coffee 16 cs preserved meats 10 oxen and 2 horses 3 bxs shoes; Searby, 16 cs campbene 15 cs kerosene 3 cs oil: F Bauks, 1 ca mouldings; Casamayon, 50 bgs coffee 330 bxs candles 109 qr bgs flour; Everett, 210 bgs beans 500 qr sks flour; Yan Wo Sang, 40 bales tea; T Martin, 1 cs harness 1 pg mdse 1 roll matting 1 roll leather; Nelson & Co, 12 cs 4 bbls; Smith & Co, 10 bbls beef; Nelson & Parson, 40 bales sugar 6½ bbls do 1 pg 200 bls rice 25 bls coffee: Vignolo & Co. 200 gunnies flour 116 bxs soap 6 bbls hams 50 kgs syrup 20 bgs salt 312 bxs chocolate 10 cs olives 20 cs preservad meats 10 cs fruit 25 cs pepper 5 cs yeast powder 1 ceroon peaches 16 green corn meal 3 bales paper 10 kgs butter 3 bls gunnies 6 cs cheese 21 sks wheat; F Lelsise, 1 bbl 10 cs 3 cske; Webster & Co, 10 pkgs boots shoes and leather; B Harrison, 40 sks wheat: Levenne & Co, 1 hay press 25 sks onions 40 sks potatoes 200 bf do flour 50 do middlings 10 bbls oatmeal: Drummond, 15 stoves 7 bbls hollow ware 1 bbl pans 3 do 1 cs small do: Marvin, 234 bars iron 1 role rubber belting 1 bx scales 1 cs ax handles 1 do locks 1 do sledges do cs: John —— 3 do 41 do bolts 3 hardware 4 bellows 4 pkgs ox bows 5 bls oakum 8 pgs twine 29 bars iron 35 bdls iron 2 swivels 1 bl gunny log 50 bbls cement 1 cs hardware 23 kgs spikes 10 kgs nails 3 match blocks: J J Southgate, 100 bxs candles 1 cs ship chandlery 1 cs gas tongs 1 cs log lines 5 bxs tea 7 drums paint oil 1 cs rope.

Per brig W. D. RICE, from San Francisco—G Vignolo and Co., 8 csks claret 20 cs sardines 5 cs claret wine; Reinhart Bros. 20 kgs butter, 1 cs drygoods 12 do yeast powders 3 qr csks brandy 10 bbds bacon 10 bbls alcohol 5 bbls hams 2 pipes spirits 2 pianos 1 cs bats 300 mats rice; W P Douglas, 9 pkgs household effects; Gladwin and Tarbeer, 417 qr sks flour 5 bales gunny bags; Pickett and Co, 10 bls salt 5 cs yeast powders 400 qr sks flour; Lester and Gibbs, 200 qr sks flour; P M Backus, 400 qr sks flour 50 gunnies—beens; W H Oliver. 5 pks absinthe 14 cs vermouth 30 bsks champagne 20 bxs bitters 1 bx essence ginger 1 bx glass frames; Sporborg and Goldstone, 50 bags beans 50 gunny bags 40 cs coffee; A C Fellows, 4 bundles iron 12 bars iron 6 handsaws 1 bale mdse 1 bellows 304 yokes 17 kgs mdse 3 sks nail 1 wire gnaze 3 bxs mdse 1 pkg do 1 bdle scythes 1 bdle forks; C Bosal, 52 qr sks fine middlings 12 bxs maccaroni; Kwong Lee 2 bxs bean cake 2 bxs dried shrimpl 2 do oysters 1 bale orange peel 2 bgs garlic 1 bx vermillion 1 jar sweet meats 1 do preserved citron 3 bxs salt fish 1 do sardines 1 do clothing and sundries 1 box matcher; H B Co, 500 bxs candles; John Dickson, 1 roll lead pipe 3 bdls sheet iron; G Promis, 6 cs pilot bread 2 do soda crackers 1 do sugar do 1 do Jenny Lind do 2 bbls oat meal; Curtis and Moore, 6 cs alcohol 1 cs shellac 1 cs oil 2 do lard oil 8 cs paints and brushes 1 cs varnish 1 bbl putty 2 bbls lamp black 17 kgs lead; P McQuade, 40 kgs white lead 6 cs lard oil 2 do camphene 3 do turpentine 1 do red chalk 4 bales salt 3 cases lard 1 cases yeast powder 4 cases pepper 2 cs mustard 3 tins matches 4 pks lead 10 kegs spirits, 1 cs mdse 3 kegs lead 2 bundles shovels 6 cs axes 8 bdls ox bows 75 kegs nails 1 cs mdse 3 cs lanterns; H Nathan, 3 cs lard 3 do cheese 4 do coffee; Cassamayou, 10 baskets champaigne 20 bales salt 250 qr sacks flour 10 cs mustard; Lenevue & Co, 40 bales salt; Braverman & Lewin, 10 boxes tobacco 23 boxes candy; J Austen, 100 sacks malt; Lewin & Cohen, 4 boxes almonds; C Bossi, 64 qr sks fine middlings 1 box 280 cs manilla soap; Koshland Bros, 3 cs boots, 11 do brogans 5 do smoked beef 5 bbls corned beef 1 cs hardware; Henderson & Burnaby, 6 hdds bacon 75 bf bbls pork 60 do beef 15 bags coffee 20 hf bbls apples 1 bag pepper 10 kegs vinegar 5 bags salt 1 bale gunnies 200 qr sks flour 11 cs juniper cordial. Value, $22,000.

Per steamer PACIFIC, from San Francisco—Meyer & Trieste, 8 pgs clothing 2 do mdse 1 do stationary: R Broderick, 1 pg clothing 3 do boots and shoes 2 1.8 do brandy 3 do tea 2 do salaratus 3 do pickles: Reinhart Bros, 12 pgs clothing 4 do dry goods 7 do duck 6 do boots 2 do blankets: G Sutro & Co, 2 cs cigars 1 do cigarettes 6 do tobacco 6 do fancy goods 7 pgs clothing and dry goods: S Stork, 5 pgs clothing 6 do boots 1 do glassware 1 do ink 2 do hats 3 do pipes 5 do tobacco 1 case matches 2 do clothing: Malatesta & Co, 2 pkgs butter 10 do grapes 1 do glassware: Koshland Bros, 11 cs boots and shoes 1 pkg dry goods 23 do onions: Langley Bros, 6 pgs drugs: C A Bayley, 4 pgs butter: A P Everett, 5 pgs paper 25 pg grapes 20 do onions: Henry Nathan, 6 pkgs butter 3 do gold-leaf: W Zeiner, 6 pgs drugs: Fellows and Roscoe, 12 pgs hardware: A Gilmore, 1 package woolen goods: M Pregg: 41 pgs hardware 1 do wire 53 do wagon material: Gladwin and Turbell, 16 pgs wagon material 6 mules 1 wagon 3 boxes drugs, 33 pgs fruit 1 trunk: T Cameron & Co, 24 pgs wagon material: Bookstaver, 10 beads hogs; J B Hanison, 16 boxes onions: Jacob Davies, 12 mules 1 wagon 1 bale mdse 1 cs do 4 boxes grapes; Hutchinson, 5 bags onions: Wells, Fargo & Co, 18 pgs express: C Howard, 12 bags onions, 8 baskets peaches. Value, $20,000

Per sch RAMBLER—From Port Townsend—Messrs Cerf & Master, 400 bu potatoes 2 doz chickens: Value $812.

Per slp MYSTERY—From Port Townsend—J Reuff, 46 bxs bread.

Per Sch H C PAGE—From Port Townsend—Jackson & Co, 41,285 feet lumber. Value $472.

Per PACIFIC, from Portland—E Miller, 102 pgs fruit 16 coops chickens 7 cs mdse; P O'Dwyer, 80 sks flour 4 kegs butter 1 bq apples; St. Ours, 1 cs mdse 17 bqs fruit; J J Southgate and Co., 200 qr bgs flour 8 bgs flour 172 bxs fruit; C J Kelchuer 17 cs fruit 7 bls mdse 5 cs do; Spanish passengers 1 lot furniture; B Derham, 4 hf bbls butter; Postmaster, Steilacoom, 4 bx fruit 24 do do; J F Saunders, 31 cs fruit; J Lowe, 75 cs fruit; J Reuff, 98 cs fruit 2 hf bls mdse; Gladwin and Tarbell, 251 bxes fruit; Morris and Monet, 96 cs fruit; J A McCrea, 0 hhds bacon 17 cs fruit; Drisrd, 6 coops 2 kegs; Passengers, 15 cs fruit 1 lot furniture; Wells, Fargo and Co., 4 pgs express; W. Barnett, 4 horses, J O'Connor, 2 horses. Value not stated.

Per SOMAS, from Valparaiso—Samuel Price & Co, 3205 bgs beans 568 bgs walnuts 8 bls bgs 21 cs chocolate 1 ble twine 4 do sks: Janion and Greene, 4 qr csks: J J Southgate, 750 bgs walnuts 407 bgs beans 9 bles canvas 5 cs claret 50 cs brandy 50 cs champagne 50 cs preserves 3 cs curry 10 qr csks 49 cs soap 4 cs boots 51 bls government naval stores.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA. V. I.

ARRIVED.

Sept 2—Stmr E Anderson, Fleming, Port Townsend
Ship Lockett, Topham, London
Schr Hannah, Farrar, Port Townsend
Schr Black Hawk, Hewett, Stickeen
Slp Wild Duck, Preston, Port Townsend
Sept 3—Stmr Pacific, Burns, Portland
Bark D M Hall, Blake, San Francisco
Brig W D Rice, Buddington, San Francisco
Slp Leoneda, McAlmond, Port Townsend
Slp Northern Light, Mounttford, Port Townsend
Sept 4—Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Sch North Star, Jones, Port Townsend
Sch Alberni, ——, Barclay Sound
Sept 5—Barkentine W B Scranton, Cathcart, San Francisco
Sch Alberni, Henderson, Alberni
Sch Rambler, Graham, Port Townsend
Slp Mystery, Brown, Port Townsend
Sch Nanaimo Packet, Allen, Cowichan
Ship Iconium, Marston, San Francisco
Barkentine Ocean Bird, Hall, San Francisco
Sept 6—Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Slp Wild Duck, Preston, Port Townsend
Sch H C Page, Obery, Port Townsend
Sept 8—Ship Seaman's Bride, Wyman, San Francisco

CLEARED.

Sept 2—Schr Black Hawk, Hewett, Port Townsend
Stmr Gov Douglas, Gorman, New Westminster
Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Stmr E Anderson, Fleming, New Westminster
Slp Wild Duck, Preston, Port Townsend
Sept 3—Stmr Labouchere, Swanson, N W C of B C
Stmr Pacific, Barns, San Francisco
Stmr Otter, Lewis, Bute Inlet
Schr Gen Harney, Goodell, Port Townsend
Slp Leonede, McAlmond, Port Townsend
Slp Northern Light, Mounttford, Port Townsend
Sept 4—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Fleming, New Westminster
Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Sch Langley, Berronoviek, Sitka
Sch Hannah, Farrar, Port Townsend
Sept 5—Sch North Star, Jones, Port Townsend
Aug 6—Bark D M Hall, Blake, San Francisco via Nanaimo
Slp Wild Duck, Preston, Port Townsend
Slp Native, Hayden, Nanaimo
Sept 8—Stmr Enterprise, Mouat, New Westminster
Ship Iconium, Marston, Port Townsend
Sch Explorer, McIntosh, Nanaimo
Sch Rambler, Graham, Port Townsend

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" " Brandy and Whiskies;
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Tuesday morning, September 9, 1862.